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VICE PREMIER FANG YI RECEIVES MIT DELEGATION

OW051614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Fang Yi this afternoon met with a delegation from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) led by Professor Paul Gray, administrative chancellor of the Institute.

In this famous institute, noted Chinese scientist Qian Xuesen and others once studied, and now nine visiting Chinese scholars are studying. At the invitation of Qinghua (Tsinghua) University, the M.I.T. delegation is visiting China for discussions with Chinese organizations concerned on expanding exchanges between M.I.T. and Chinese institutions of higher learning.

Vice-Premier Fang Yi had a friendly conversation with the American guests and answered their questions about higher education and scientific research in China.

Present on the occasion were Pu Tongxiu, vice-minister of education, and Professor Zhang Wei, vice president of Qinghua University.

VICE CHAIRMAN JI PENGFEI ATTENDS BOB HOPE PERFORMANCE

OW051208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, attended a performance by the well-known American comedian Bob Hope at the Capital Theatre in Beijing last night.

During the interval, Vice-Chairman Ji Pengfei met the comedian and his wife and daughter, and James Lipton. Leonard Woodcock, United States Ambassador to China, was present. Also present were Yao Zhongming and Zhou Erfu, vice-ministers of culture.

Mr. Hope and his party arrived in Beijing on June 16 to make a three hour television film on Bob Hope's visit to China, according to an agreement between the Bob Hope Show Company and the China Film Co-Production Corporation.

During their stay in Beijing, they filmed the Great Wall, the Palace Museum, the Summer Palace, Beihai Park, the China Opera Institute and the Beijing Institute of Dance. They will leave Beijing by plane for Shanghai on July 6, to continue filming and will then return home.

BRIEFS

GIFT TO BEIJING ZOO--Beijing, 18 Jun--Sixteen kinds of tortoises and snakes were presented to the Beijing Zoo at a ceremony held here this afternoon. These reptiles, gifts from Los Angeles Zoo in the United States of America, were sent to Beijing by Thomas Bradley, mayor of Los Angeles. They include six kinds of American rattlesnakes. Attending the ceremony were Mayor Thomas Bradley and Wang Xiaoyi, vice-chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 18 Jun 79 OW]

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO ASEAN STATES NOTED

OW051004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, July 5 (XINHUA)--The records of discussions on financial cooperation between Japan and Indonesia for the construction of a urea project in Indonesia were signed by the two countries on July 2 in Bali, Indonesia.

This is one of the five ASEAN projects agreed upon among the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) with financial cooperation from Japan.

The urea plant, to be set up in Aceh, will begin production in 1982 turning out 500,000 tons of urea and 300,000 tons of ammonia a year. Of the 300 million U.S. dollars needed in the construction, Japan will supply 200 million dollars in the form of soft, commercial loan. Of the remaining 100 million, 60 per cent will be borne by Indonesia with the remaining 40 percent to be shared among the other four ASEAN countries.

The Japanese Government has agreed to provide a total of one billion U.S. dollars for the five ASEAN industrial projects. The other four projects are a superphosphate plant in the Philippines, a diesel engine plant in Singapore, a soda ash plant in Thailand and another urea project in Malaysia.

JAPANESE PERSONAGES ATTACK SRV REFUGEE POLICY

OW051612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 (XINHUA)--Teiji Hagiwara, vice-president of the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade and Yoshiro Royama, a noted Japanese commentator in recent interviews with Chinese correspondents strongly condemned the Vietnamese Government for deporting refugees.

Teiji Hagiwara said that the Vietnamese Government was making money by exporting in great numbers refugees who stem from its failed domestic policies. It is only natural that this policy of discarding human beings is denounced by Southeast Asian countries and most of the countries of the world. This despicable act perpetrated by the Vietnamese Government is rare in world history.

He said that Chinese residents and Chinese-Vietnamese had made contributions to Vietnam's liberation and construction. Many cadres from the south had shed their blood in the war for national liberation. They are wronged, persecuted or even deported by the Vietnamese Government simply because they opposed Vietnam's expansionist policy.

Vietnam does not have any smack of a socialist country, he said, adding that actually, it has already degenerated into the No. 2 hegemonic power.

He pointed out that while all countries in the world were denouncing the inhumane policy of the Vietnamese Government, only the Soviet Union stood at its side. This eloquently proved the collusion between the big hegemonism of the Soviet Union, and the small hegemonism of Vietnam.

He urged that the proposed international conference on Indochinese refugees explicitly denounce the criminal acts of the Vietnamese Government and take effective steps to counter these acts.

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Well-known commentator Yoshiro Royama said the Indochinese refugee problem has its source in Vietnam and is one of the products of Hanoi's pursuance of hegemonism. So long as Hanoi does not change its policy, the problem, instead of being solved, will expand. The Malaysian foreign minister had said that this constituted an aggression against Southeast Asia. Indeed, there is the danger, he noted.

He pointed out that it was ridiculous that the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA tried to white-wash Vietnam by saying that the refugees flee because the Chinese-Vietnamese were afraid of the liberation of Saigon. What absurdity! It is good that the seven-power Tokyo summit issued a special statement on Indochinese refugees and that the ASEAN ministerial conference published a joint statement denouncing Vietnam for creating refugees. He hoped that the Geneva meeting would succeed in stopping Vietnam producing more refugees.

JAPAN'S HASHIMOTO MEETS WITH HUANG HUA IN BEIJING

OW040040 Tokyo KYODO in English 0024 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing July 4 KYODO--Japanese Health and Welfare Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto met with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua Tuesday and requested China's help in allowing dispatch of a mission to China of bereaved families of Japanese who died in the northeastern part of the country during the war.

Huang showed a favorable stand on the matter and agreement was reached to continue negotiations on a diplomatic level in the future.

Hashimoto, who is visiting China to receive the remains of some of the victims of the Awa Maru sinking, told newsmen later that the dispatch of the mission may materialize within this fiscal year, ending next March, although he believed it difficult to send the mission this month as revealed before the Japanese Diet by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda earlier.

A total of 700,000 Japanese died during the war in China. Of them, 250,000 died in the northeastern part of China. The remains of only 50,000 of those who died in the northeastern sector, including the area formerly known as Manchuria, have been brought back to Japan. The remains of virtually all of the Japanese who died in other parts of China have been brought back.

YOUNG KOREANS IN JAPAN MEET TO PROMOTE REUNIFICATION

OW051604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, July 5 (XINHUA)--Thousands of young Korean residents and students in Japan held a meeting here this evening to promote the reunification of Korea and work for the convocation of the meeting of the entire nation.

Speaking at the meeting, Kang Sa-kyu, chairman of the headquarters of the Korean Youth League in Japan, denounced U.S. President Carter's South Korean tour, voiced his opposition to the permanent division of Korea and called for the peaceful reunification of Korea and the convocation of the meeting of the entire nation.

From June 23 to July 5, an Osaka-Tokyo march was held section by section by some 25,000 young people to promote the reunification of Korea and work for the convocation of the meeting of the entire nation.

LI XIANNIAN SPEAKS ON SRV IN MEETING WITH U.S. JOURNALISTS

OW051918 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] This station reports that Vice Premier Li Xiannian met this afternoon with a delegation from the American weekly NEWSWEEK, led by its chairman of the board, Robert Campbell, and with Edward Thompson, chief editor of READERS DIGEST and his party.

After answering questions raised by the American journalists, Vice Premier Li said: "To carry out our four modernizations, we hope to have a peaceful world environment. We must maintain vigilance against the hegemonist policy of expansion and war schemes and support the just struggle of the people of the Southeast Asian countries." On Vietnam's expulsion of refugees, Vice Premier Li said: "This is an inhuman crime committed by the Vietnamese authorities, for which they deserve to be condemned by people all over the world. We support the holding of an international conference to stop Vietnam's expulsion of refugees. It is necessary to impose economic sanctions against Vietnam."

PRC REPRESENTATIVE WU ZHEN REFUTES SRV POLICY AT UN

OW060405 Beijing XINHUA in English 0354 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, July 5, (XINHUA)--The vicious attacks on China by Vietnam were repudiated by Chinese representative Wu Zhen at the U.N. meeting of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean this afternoon.

The Chinese representative said that, in his statement today, the Vietnamese representative venomously slandered and viciously attacked China by resorting to the despicable means of a thief crying "stop thief" with a vain attempt "to sidetrack the unanimous world condemnation of the Vietnamese authorities". After exposing the criminal acts of the Vietnamese aggression and expansion against the neighbouring countries, the Chinese representative pointed out that "the continued creation and export of large numbers of refugees are a well-planned operation carried out by the Vietnamese authorities and that it is closely linked with their militarist policies of aggression and expansion."

"In their bid for hegemony over Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese authorities have gone out to unleash wars of aggression, and at home they are sucking the life-blood of their people, forcing them to leave the country in large numbers." "What arouses particular indignation is that they have adopted most barbarous and ruthless means to extort large quantities of gold and foreign currencies from the so-called 'refugees' they have created to pay for the arms and ammunition supplied by the Soviet Union so as to further intensify their aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia." "The Vietnamese authorities' policies of genocide and human trafficking are utterly intolerable to the civilized," he said.

The Chinese representative demanded that the Vietnamese authorities immediately stop their criminal acts of creating and exporting refugees. "This is directly related to the realization of the goal of establishing the Indian Ocean peace zone and ensuring the peace and stability in Southeast Asia," he added.

ASEAN'S UNITED STRUGGLE AGAINST SRV REPORTED

OW051127 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Unattributed talk from "International Current Events" program: "The Further Development of ASEAN Countries' United Struggle"]

[Excerpts] The ASEAN countries are presently strengthening unity and coordinating actions in face of the growing, serious threat of aggression by the Vietnamese authorities. They have developed a united political struggle into one of military cooperation in a common effort to confront Vietnamese regional hegemonism. This united struggle by ASEAN countries has grown further.

Since they launched the massive invasion of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have employed various means, such as threats and blandishments, on the ASEAN countries in an attempt to further expand their influence in Southeast Asia. The ASEAN countries' struggle continues to deepen as the Vietnamese authorities put more pressure on the ASEAN countries. These countries are united and are waging a fierce struggle against the Vietnamese authorities, thus putting the SRV in an extremely isolated position. This isolation has fully demonstrated the power of unity and the importance of a united struggle. Thailand, which borders on Kampuchea, became the first country threatened after 100,000 Vietnamese troops invaded Kampuchea.

According to Hong Kong newspaper reports, the Vietnamese authorities attempted to subvert Thailand last year. After the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea occupied Phnom Penh and numerous towns and key communication lines, the Vietnamese authorities directed the spearhead of aggression at the Kampuchean-Thai border region. The leaders of and public opinion in the ASEAN countries pointed out at that time that the land would be the next target of Vietnamese aggression.

The strategic scheme of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea is based on an Indochina federation with the Vietnamese authorities in exclusive control. They plan to expand further in Southeast Asia in an attempt to put the entire region under their control and set up a Southeast Asian federation--with Vietnam as the hegemonic head--which would comprise the Indochina federation, the five ASEAN countries, Sri Lanka and Burma. Facts show that the Vietnamese authorities have stepped up activities precisely in accordance with this strategic blueprint since the invasion of Kampuchea.

In the face of the threat posed by Vietnamese aggression and expansion, the ASEAN countries deem the strengthening of ASEAN unity as an important factor for safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia and that only by making still greater efforts will they be able to keep the conflict from spreading from Indochina to Southeast Asia. Since the beginning of this year, leaders of the ASEAN countries have visited one another frequently, exchanged views on the development of the situation in Indochina and coordinated actions. They launched a united political struggle. ASEAN has issued two statements calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchean territory. The five ASEAN countries also put forth a proposal at the UN Security Council demanding the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Indochina. The ASEAN countries have recently exposed another Vietnamese peace hoax, thereby putting Vietnam in a highly embarrassing position.

At the beginning of this year, the Vietnamese authorities again promised Thailand that they would not interfere in Thailand's internal affairs and that they would solve all problems between the two countries in a friendly way. In spite of all this, Vietnam has openly carried out military provocations on a number of occasions. They deceptively wanted to conclude a mutual nonaggression treaty with the ASEAN countries at a time when the Vietnamese troops were pressing closer to Thailand and posing an aggressive threat in Southeast Asia. The ASEAN countries cannot help but heighten their vigilance against this threat.

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The leaders of Thailand and Malaysia said there was no need to conclude a mutual non-aggression treaty with Vietnam. The leaders of Indonesia also said that Indonesia had no intention of concluding such a treaty.

At present, the ASEAN countries' struggle against the export of refugees by the Vietnamese authorities is surging ahead with each passing day. With a view to sabotaging the political, economic and social tranquillity in the ASEAN countries, it is reported that since last year the Vietnamese authorities have expelled over 200,000 Vietnamese refugees to countries in Southeast Asia. They have also driven hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean refugees to Thailand. Vietnamese officials boasted not long ago that nearly 500,000 more Vietnamese refugees would leave Vietnam. The flow of refugees into Southeast Asian countries has posed an extremely heavy economic burden on countries there. The security of those countries is being threatened, since spies dispatched by the Vietnamese authorities are mingled with the refugees. The ASEAN countries strongly condemned Vietnam for exporting refugees and have united in refusing to accept them.

The struggle against Vietnamese regional hegemonism requires stronger unity among the ASEAN countries. ASEAN's unity and cooperation will, in turn, advance the struggle against Vietnam. Vietnamese aggressor troops now pose a very serious military threat to Thailand. The ASEAN countries have further united and are prepared to enhance military cooperation in a common effort to resist the Vietnamese aggressors. Instead of pulling their forces out of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities, now under the pressure of a just international public opinion, have gone even further by sending in more troops to commit aggression in Kampuchea. They continue to escalate the war so as to spread its flames to the Thai-Kampuchean border.

According to a Thai military estimate, nearly 10 divisions of Vietnamese troops are poised along the 500-kilometer Thai-Kampuchean border and are building defense works. Ground and air provocations and incursions against Thailand by Vietnamese aggressor troops have increased in number. Vietnam has also dispatched spies to infiltrate Thailand on a number of occasions to gather intelligence on military installations and on troop development on the Thai border in order to lay the groundwork for expanding its aggression against Thailand. An armed Vietnamese incursion into Thailand is imminent and Thailand has taken steps to strengthen its defense.

Since Thailand is under a direct military threat from Vietnam, the leaders of other ASEAN countries have expressed support for the just stand taken by Thailand and are prepared to engage in military cooperation to safeguard peace and security in the ASEAN countries. They have asserted solemnly that the five ASEAN countries are united and that the stand taken on the threat to Thailand's security by the Vietnamese aggressor troops is a resolute one. Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak said: If Thailand is invaded, the ASEAN countries will cooperate militarily. Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said: If necessary, Singapore will provide Thailand with military aid. Malaysia and Thailand agreed on 15 June that the two countries would strengthen cooperation on security in order to cope with the volatile situation in Indochina.

The present situation in Southeast Asia caused by Vietnamese aggression is deteriorating, however, in face of the threat. The five ASEAN countries have closed an iron fist. If Vietnam dares invade Thailand in an adventure, thus threatening Southeast Asian security, the ASEAN countries will certainly not stand idly by. The Vietnamese aggressors, who refuse to come to their senses and who are bent on acting willfully, will meet a powerful rebuff from the ASEAN countries.

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NHAN DAN COMMENTATOR'S ATTACK ON ASEAN NOTED

OW031956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1942 GMT 3 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 3 (XINHUA)--The ASEAN nations' denunciation of Hanoi's policy of expansion and its export of refugees has made Hanoi fly into a rage, according [to] dispatches from Hanoi.

NHAN DAN, in a commentator's article today, attacked furiously the Bali communique issued by the ASEAN ministerial conference recently. The article falsely charged the ASEAN nations that "certain views current in the ASEAN states tend to cause tension. These concern the flow of Vietnamese emigrants to these countries and 'the danger' of 'Vietnamese aggression' against Thailand." It adds, "The Bali communique does not reflect with objectivity certain facts, such as the root cause of the tension on Thailand's border and the parties that are principally responsible for the emigration from Vietnam." The article says, "In its relations with Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries, Vietnam has never made any threat at all."

Far from making any apologies to the ASEAN countries who have suffered bitterly from the Vietnamese authorities' policy of exporting refugees, the article said in a commanding tone: "These countries should have kept their patience to join us in seeking satisfactory solutions". The Vietnamese authorities obviously are trying to shut the mouths of the people in the ASEAN countries so that they will not continue their denunciation of the Vietnamese authorities. The article also stated in a threatening tone that should these countries continue to use this the refugee problem as a "fighting horse" with which to oppose Vietnam, they would be considered as "coordinating" with "imperialists" and China, which "will allow themselves to be trapped, and will only strain their relations with Vietnam".

In another commentary today, the paper attacked Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew by insinuation, and Foreign Minister Rajaratnam by name, for the "rather fearful tone" they used in their remarks about Vietnam. The commentary arbitrarily asserted that "the Singaporean authorities are seeking trouble by distorting this policy. They have even spread the tall story about the 'danger' of 'Vietnamese aggression' as a pretext for their verbal attacks". The commentary also made other accusations and slanders against the Singaporean authorities.

RENMIN RIBAO SLAMS VIETNAMESE 'RUMORMONGERS' ON REFUGEES

HK060736 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 79 p 5 HK

[International study notes by Ru Sheng [3067 3932]: "New Masterpiece of the Rumor-Mongers"]

[Text] The export of refugees by the Vietnamese authorities has brought condemnation from all over the world and earned Hanoi a bad reputation. To divert world attention and absolve themselves from the crime, the notorious rumormongers in Hanoi now are up to a new trick.

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Vietnam radio said in a 25 June broadcast that the refugees flooding Southeast Asian countries have come from China and not Vietnam. The radio cooked up the story and said: "China is building all kinds of boats, big and small, to reexport more than 230,000 ethnic Chinese who earlier returned to China from Vietnam." It added that "many such boats have drifted to the Vietnamese coast and have been seized by local authorities in Vietnam," and so on. Vietnam's special envoy to Indonesia and Malaysia, Mai Van Bo, repeated this rumor on 28 June in Kuala Lumpur.

After the Vietnamese authorities committed the atrocity of expelling more than 200,000 Overseas Chinese, Vietnamese of Chinese descent and Vietnamese citizens to China, the Chinese Government has done its best to resettle them. The Hanoi authorities are contemptible for their new trick of making use of these refugees and spreading new rumors in an attempt to smear China.

The Vietnamese Government is trying to shift the blame for the exodus of refugees on China. It should be recalled that not long ago at a conference on the Vietnamese refugee problem held in Jakarta, Vietnam's representative had the audacity to rave about Vietnam's plan for exporting refugees, stating that the Hanoi Government intended to send off 10,000 per month. What explanations can Hanoi now offer about this since China did not make Hanoi's representative say anything of the kind?

The allegation about big and small boats being built to ship off refugees has nothing to do with China. According to Charles Freeman of the U.S. Refugee Affairs Coordinating Bureau, Vietnam has opened up a kind of shipbuilding industry specializing in putting out small craft to carry refugees. Large numbers of Vietnamese refugees have been sent out in such unseaworthy boats. Many such small boats have capsized in heavy seas and refugees have gone down with them.

Reports say that "fishermen in many places along the eastern coast of Thailand are not going to sea any more, because they cannot bear the sight of human bodies mixed in their catch." Can such harsh facts about that bloody enterprise be covered up by Hanoi's lies?

The whole world has now obtained countless facts proving that the Vietnamese authorities are pursuing a policy of aggression and expansion against other countries and are carrying out a policy of genocide at home, expelling their own citizens, Overseas Chinese, Vietnamese of Chinese descent and other national minorities by the thousands. After their lifeblood has been extracted, many people in Vietnam are crammed into those small boats and left to the elements. This is precisely how the massive outflow of refugees has come about. World opinion has already given a just answer to this question. A Malaysian newspaper wrote: "Vietnam is to blame for the refugee problem." It continued "The Vietnamese assertion that the United States and China should be held responsible is totally groundless." It has also been pointed out in the Thai press that the Vietnamese authorities have to shoulder all the responsibility for the exodus of refugees, which has become a disaster artificially imposed upon the international community by Hanoi. Public opinion in Singapore has demanded that sanctions be applied against Vietnam to "stem the flow or export of refugees at the source."

In telling fantastic lies about China, the Vietnamese authorities fancy themselves clever. Actually, all those lies have only exposed their true features even further.

SRV NEGOTIATOR REJECTS CHINESE ACCUSATIONS

OWO51331 Paris AFP in English 1315 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (AFP)--Vietnamese negotiator to the Beijing Sino-Vietnamese talks Dinh Nho Liem today rejected any "Chinese peace" imposed on Vietnam like the "Pax Americana" of the United States.

He also flung back Chinese accusations comparing Vietnam to the Nazi regime by drawing a parallel between the Nazis and the ousted Khmer Rouge Kampuchean regime, supported by China.

Speaking at a press conference today, the Vietnamese vice-foreign minister said that the seventh session of the talks held this morning "had been without result because China does not want to begin serious negotiations but to discuss the affairs of other countries," an allusion to Kampuchea and Laos which Vietnam refuses to discuss despite a Chinese request.

Replying to accusations by his Chinese counterpart, Han Nianlong comparing the Vietnamese "policy of exporting its refugees" to the "horrifying persecution" of the Jews by Hitler, Mr Liem said that Hanoi "totally rejected" the comparison. It was only valid to compare Hitler's Nazism with two events--America's "war of extermination" against Vietnam and Chinese support "for the massacre of three million Kampucheans and the persecution of four million other Kampucheans by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique" (former Khmer Rouge premier and foreign minister, respectively). Mr Liem accused China of having a "similar approach" to that of the United States in the past towards Vietnam and of wanting to "impose its peace" on Hanoi.

He also accused China of "using the so-called refugee problem in coordination with the imperialists and other reactionaries in a campaign against Vietnam." "This exodus of Vietnamese refugees has its origins in the American war of the past and in the recent Chinese war of aggression and Chinese threats to attack Vietnam again," Mr Liem said.

Asked about Chinese warnings to Hanoi over the eventuality of a Vietnamese "attack" against Thailand, Mr Liem said that "China is trying to replace the Americans in sabotaging relations between Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries." He denied that there was a Vietnamese "threat" against Thailand. Mr Liem also rejected Chinese threats that it would teach Vietnam "another lesson" saying "we are not meek students who can be easily taught lessons."

Asked about Hanoi's participation in an international Geneva conference on Indochinese refugees scheduled to open on July 20, Mr Liem reaffirmed Vietnam's intention to "discuss seriously so as to come to concrete results" at the conference. However Vietnam was opposed to "the manoeuvres of the Beijing leaders to use the conference against Vietnam" and to "make propaganda."

XINHUA CITES UPI REPORT ON SRV FIRING ON REFUGEE BOAT

OW301008 Beijing XINHUA in English 0951 GMT 30 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA)--A refugee boat was recently shelled by Vietnamese troops entrenched on an islet of the Nansha Islands under their occupation, and 23 refugees were killed, according to a UPI report from Manila. The report quoted a Philippine military officer as saying that this happened on the morning of June 23.

According to eyewitness accounts, when the two fishing boats carrying 31 Vietnamese refugees were nearing the Nansha Islands, they were bombarded by Vietnamese troops entrenched on an islet of the Nansha Islands under their occupation. Twentythree of the refugees tried to swim to the island, but the Vietnamese troops killed all of them with machine guns. AP reported yesterday that Otto Gobijs, representative of the U.N. high commissioner for refugees in Manila, said a senior Philippine military officer told him that reports that the Vietnamese refugees were fired at were "basically correct".

SIHANOUK WANTS TO ATTEND GENEVA MEETING ON REFUGEES

OW051228 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (AFP)--Former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk wants to take part in the Geneva conference on refugees and speak on behalf of the "genuine Khmer people and country." Prince Sihanouk made the statement today in a telegram to AFP's Beijing bureau from the North Korean capital of Pyongyang, where he is spending the summer.

"The immense majority of Kampuchean men and women living outside the country have just designated me as their sole representative to speak and act in the world in the name of the genuine Khmer people and country." "To begin with, these compatriots are going to ask the forthcoming international conference on Indochinese refugees to allow me to speak in Geneva," the telegram said.

The prince's reference to the "genuine Khmer people and country" is an allusion to his rejection of both the ousted Khmer Rouge regime of Pol Pot and its supporters now waging a guerrilla war, and the pro-Vietnamese Heng Samrin regime now in power in Phnom Penh. Referring to the trial the Heng Samrin regime has said it would hold to judge the former Kampuchean monarch, Prince Sihanouk said sarcastically: "I am delighted to learn that the Heng Samrin regime, lackey of Hanoi, has decided to judge me."

Prince Sihanouk, and his wife, Princess Monique, are in North Korea as guests of North Korean President Kim Il-song. On June 20 Prince Sihanouk called on the non-aligned countries to save Kampuchea from extinction by taking in some of the Kampuchean refugees now in Thailand. He "begged" Thailand on June 25 not to expel his compatriots back to their own country where they would face certain death and promised Thailand he was doing everything possible to get the necessary international aid to keep the refugees temporarily in Thailand.

KAMPUCHEANS DESERTING SRV TROOPS, AREAS

OW050918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA)--Many Kampuchean people in enemy occupied areas and members of the security force armed by Vietnam have gone to the liberated areas since early June because they could not endure the tyrannical rule of Vietnamese aggressor troops, announced Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

Over 1,000 people and members of the security forces in Santuk County, Kompong Thom Province, rose in revolt on June 15, turning their guns against the Vietnamese aggressors. They killed or wounded over 50 Vietnamese invaders, raided an enemy warehouse and, taking their weapons with them, joined the guerrillas in fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors. On June 20, 13 members of the security force in Prek Prasap County, Kratie Province, killed ten Vietnamese invaders and then went to the liberated areas to the warm welcome of the revolutionary army. Members of three "village committees" in Thmar Puok, Battambang, set up forcibly by the Vietnamese aggressors, led 150 residents to the liberated areas on June 5.

SRV ESTABLISHING 'STRATEGIC HAMLETS' IN KAMPUCHEA

OW060950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0934 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

["PEOPLE's DAILY commentary: Aggressor at His Last"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY in a commentary today exposes the Hanoi scheme to establish "strategic hamlets" in Kampuchea and says that this scheme cannot save the aggressor from his inevitable defeat. East European reporters, the commentary notes, who had recently been to Kampuchea, disclosed that to consolidate their colonial rule in the occupied areas in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors had begun establishing a "web of strategic hamlets" in the vast rural areas, a method which had been used before by the United States in South Vietnam.

"Strategic hamlets" were an important means by which the United States conducted "special warfare" in South Vietnam in the early sixties. Thousands upon thousands of peasants were driven by U.S. aggressor troops and South Vietnamese puppet forces at the point of the bayonet to certain designated places and "strategic hamlets" were established. The hamlets were enclosed with barbed-wire netting, bamboo fences, deep ditches, high walls, traps and mine belts. The hamlets were heavily sentried with armed personnel patrolling day and night. The villagers must carry passes and enter or go out of the hamlet through specific gates and at specific time. They were closely watched by special agents who punished them for violation of regulations--hard labour for light offences, beating or even death for serious offences. The U.S. aggressors then had tried to sever the fish-and-water relationship between the guerrillas and the people through the 'strategic hamlets', and stamp out the national liberation struggle in South Vietnam.

The Vietnamese authorities then had issued a series of statements and protests against such a heinous aggressive measure and denounced the "strategic hamlets" as "prisons and concentration camps" in an attempt to turn the 14 million South Vietnamese people into "actual prisoners". The heroic South Vietnamese people completely frustrated the "strategic hamlet" scheme at the cost of blood and lives. But more than a decade later, the Vietnamese authorities today bow before the U.S. "special warfare" specialists and seek help from the old tricks they themselves had bitterly attacked. What an interesting historic phenomenon! The establishment of "strategic hamlets" in Kampuchea, the commentary says, fully shows what kind of war is being waged by Vietnam there and fully exposes the lies of the Hanoi authorities in claiming to "respect" the "independence" of Kampuchea and to "unite", "help" and "cooperate" with it. This shows to what disgraceful depth the Vietnamese authorities have degenerated in their seeking for regional hegemonism.

The Vietnamese aggressors, it adds, are in a plight in Kampuchea today like the Americans did in Vietnam in the past. The heroic Kampuchean patriotic people and army will not submit to the 200,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in their country. To rely on the "strategic hamlets" built at the point of the bayonet to maintain their rule in the occupied areas merely proves that the Vietnamese authorities are now in a sorry plight. When the United States came out with its "strategic hamlet" scheme, the Vietnamese papers pointed out then that the Vietnamese people would resolutely not allow the U.S. aggressors and their puppets to realize their scheme which was doomed to failure. This prediction had come true. As Vietnam follows today the same old disastrous road of the United States, one has every reason to anticipate that no Kampuchean people will permit the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets to materialize their plot and the "strategic hamlets" would not save Vietnam from its inevitable defeat.

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EASTERN EUROPE

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YUGOSLAVIA, COLOMBIA NOTE NONALIGNED PRINCIPLES

OW030159 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 3 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (XINHUA)--The purpose of non-alignment as an independent and non-bloc factor should be realized in the interest of peace and for eliminating bloc rivalry, said a Yugoslav-Colombian communique.

The basic principle of non-alignment should be further enhanced, and the unity of the non-aligned countries and the ability of the non-aligned movement to act should be strengthened on that basis, it said. The communique was issued today when Colombian President Dr. Turbay Ayala ended a 5-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

It said that Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito held talks with the Colombian president on international issues and bilateral cooperation in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect and understanding, and the two sides reached unanimous agreement on all questions discussed. The communique said the two sides underlined the importance and role of the policy of non-alignment in the solution of major present-day world problems and the construction of new democratic and equitable relations in the world.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL REMARKS ON NONALINEMENT ON VETERANS' DAY

OW050912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, July 4 (XINHUA)--All attempts, under whatever guises, to divide the non-aligned countries or tie them to certain countries or groups of countries undermine non-alignment and cannot benefit world peace and stability, said Todo Kurtovic, president of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, at the central celebration of Veterans' Day today. He added that that is why it was necessary categorically to oppose such attempts. The celebration was held at Tjentiste on the Sutjeska River in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the scene of the decisive battle of the Yugoslav war of national liberation 36 years ago.

The Veterans' Day is observed every year to carry on the revolutionary traditions of the people's war of liberation and strengthen the unity of all nationalities. People gathered at sites where battles of historical significance were fought. Wreaths were laid before the tombs of heroes fallen in the anti-fascist war. Party, government and army leaders at all levels and anti-fascist war veterans appeared at the celebrations. Many veterans used to do voluntary labour on that day together with the young people, led them on marches along roads used by the guerrillas and told them stories about past battles. The Veterans' Day dates back 38 years ago on July 4, 1941 when Yugoslavia's fate hung in the balance. The Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party headed by President Tito issued a call for armed uprisings throughout the country, which started the people's war of liberation.

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VISITING YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL

OW301620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 30 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, June 30 (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu yesterday received Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, who is now visiting this country, according to an AGERPRES report.

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They pointed out at the meeting that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia are steadily growing in the light of the agreement reached by the presidents of the two countries during their meeting. The two sides expressed the hope that the economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations between Romania and Serbia would be expanded. They pointed out that good results have been achieved in the joint construction of iron gate hydraulic power stations No 1 and No 2 and navigation projects. Possibilities existed for the strengthening of cooperation in the fuller use of the hydraulic power of the Danube River.

CEAUSESCU, EGYPT'S 'ALI DISCUSS MIDEAST, MILITARY TIES

OW301622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 30 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, June 30 (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received yesterday Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian minister of defence and military production, at the Black Sea resort "Neptun". They exchanged views on some of the current international events, especially the Middle East developments.

President Ceausescu expressed the view that the solution to the Middle East issues requires the Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands it occupied since the war of 1967, recognition of the rights of Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to set up an independent state and the safeguarding of independence and territorial integrity of all the countries in the region. The two sides hoped for closer cooperation between the two countries including cooperation in [the] international arena. They also stressed the importance of maintaining close ties between the armed forces of the two countries.

CEAUSESCU REMARKS ON FOREIGN POLICY, COOPERATION AT RALLY

OW301828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 30 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, June 30 (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu said that to meet the great targets of economic construction and social development, Romania wants cooperation in the economic, scientific and technological, cultural and political fields with all socialist, developing and developed capitalist countries, according to local press reports. At a mass rally in Constanta County yesterday, the president said to work for peace and detente and to preserve national independence are indispensable pre-conditions for building socialist and communist societies. Romania will resolutely make efforts to establish her policy on the basis of equal rights, respect for national independence and state sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and cooperation, non-use of force and threat of force, he added.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S HUSAK RECEIVES NEW PRC AMBASSADOR

OW272020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1945 GMT 27 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Prague, June 27 (XINHUA)--Li Tingquan, China's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Czechoslovakia, presented his credentials to President Gustav Husak today. The president had a friendly conversation with the ambassador after receiving the credentials. Czechoslovak First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jaroslav Knizka was present on the occasion. Ambassador Li arrived here on June 11.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

L 1

NPC STANDING COMMITTEE PROMULGATES LAWS ON LOCAL PEOPLE'S ORGANS

On People's Congresses, Governments

OW050850 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Text of Decree No 1 issued by the chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee on the promulgation of the People's Republic of China organic law governing local people's congresses and local people's governments at all levels]

[Text] Beijing, 4 July--It is hereby promulgated that the "Organic Law of Local People's Congresses at All Levels and the Local People's Governments at All Levels of the People's Republic of China," revised at the second session of the Fifth NPC of the People's Republic of China on 1 July 1979, shall come into effect beginning 1 January 1980.

[Signed] Ye Jianying, chairman, the NPC Standing Committee of the People's Republic of China. 4 July 1979.

On Electoral Law

OW050852 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0812 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Text of Decree No 2 issued by the chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee on the promulgation of the PRC electoral law]

[Text] Beijing, 4 July--It is hereby promulgated that the "Electoral Law of the NPC and the Local People's Congresses at All Levels of the People's Republic of China," revised at the second session of the Fifth NPC of the People's Republic of China on 1 July 1979, shall come into effect beginning 1 January 1980.

[Signed] Ye Jianying, chairman, the NPC Standing Committee of the People's Republic of China. 4 July 1979.

On People's Courts

OW050854 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0252 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text of Decree No 3 issued by the chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee on the promulgation of the People's Republic of China organic law governing the people's courts]

[Text] Beijing, 5 July--It is hereby promulgated that the "Organic Law of the People's Courts of the People's Republic of China," revised at the second session of the Fifth NPC on 1 July 1979, shall come into effect beginning 1 January 1980.

[Signed] Ye Jianying, chairman, the NPC Standing Committee of the People's Republic of China. 5 July 1979.

On People's Procuratorates

OW051331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text of Decree No 4 issued by the chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee on the promulgation of the People's Republic of China organic law governing the people's procuratorates]

[Text] Beijing, 5 July--The revised "Organic Law of the People's Procuratorates of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the Fifth National People's Congress at its second session on 1 July 1979 is hereby promulgated. The law will take effect on 1 January 1980.

[Signed] Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. 5 July 1979.

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PRC
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TEXT OF ORGANIC LAW FOR LOCAL CONGRESSES, GOVERNMENTS

OW051349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0707 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Text of organic law of the local people's congresses and local people's governments of the People's Republic of China adopted on 1 July at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress]

[Text] Beijing, 4 July--Chapter I

General Principles

Article 1

People's congresses and people's governments are to be established in provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities, municipal districts and towns.

People's congresses and administrative committees are to be established in people's communes.

Article 2

The people's congresses at and above the county level are to set up standing committees.

Chapter II

Local People's Congresses at Various Levels

Article 3

The local people's congresses at various levels are local organs of state power.

Article 4

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities divided into districts are elected by people's congresses at the next lower level. The deputies to the people's congresses of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, people's communes and towns are directly elected by the voters.

The number of deputies to the local people's congresses at various levels and their method of election are specified in the electoral law. There should be an appropriate number of deputies representing the people of national minorities in various administrative districts.

Article 5

The people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government are elected for a term of 5 years; the people's congresses of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts are elected for a term of 3 years; and the people's congresses of people's communes and towns for a term of 2 years.

Article 6

In the light of the specific conditions and actual needs of their respective administrative areas and in conformity with the Constitution, laws, policies, decrees and orders of the state, the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government may enact and promulgate local statutes, which shall be submitted for the record to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the State Council.

Article 7

The functions and powers exercised by the local people's congresses at and above the county level in their own areas are as follows:

1. They are to enforce the constitution, laws, policies, decrees and orders of the state, to implement decisions by people's congresses at higher levels and to execute the state plans and budgets in their respective administrative areas.
 2. They are to examine and approve the national economic plans, budgets and final accounts in their respective administrative areas.
 3. They are to discuss and decide on major issues in the fields of politics, economy, culture, education, public health, civil affairs and nationalities in their respective administrative areas.
 4. They are to elect the members of the Standing Committees of the people's congresses at corresponding levels.
 5. They are to decide who are to be governors, deputy governors, autonomous region chairmen, autonomous region vice chairmen, mayors, deputy mayors, prefecture chairmen, prefecture vice chairmen, county heads, county deputy heads, district heads and deputy district heads.
 6. The people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the administration of the central government elect the presidents of the people's courts and the presidents of the intermediate people's courts at corresponding levels. The people's congresses of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities, and municipal districts elect the presidents of the people's courts at corresponding levels.
 7. The people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the administration of the central government elect the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates and the chief procurators of the branches of the people's procuratorates at corresponding levels.
- The people's congresses of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and municipal districts elect the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates at corresponding levels. The names of the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates elected should be reported to the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates at the next higher level for approval by the Standing Committee of the people's congress at that level.
8. They are to elect the deputies to the people's congresses at the next higher level.
 9. They are to hear and examine reports on the work of the Standing Committees of the people's congresses at corresponding levels.
 10. They are to hear and examine reports on the work of the people's governments courts and procuratorates at corresponding levels.
 11. They are to revise or rescind inappropriate decisions and orders of people's governments at corresponding levels.
 12. They are to revise and rescind inappropriate decisions of people's congresses at the lower level and inappropriate decisions and orders of people's governments at the lower level.
 13. They are to protect property owned by the whole people under socialism, property collectively owned by the working people and the citizens' legitimate private property and to safeguard the citizen's personal and democratic rights and other rights.
 14. They are to protect the proper power of decision of the basic accounting units of people's communes.

15. They are to protect the rights of national minority people.
16. They are to protect equal political rights, rights to work, rights to receive equal pay for equal work, and other rights between men and women.

Article 8

The functions and powers exercised by people's congresses in people's communes and towns include:

1. To enforce the constitution, laws, policies, decrees and orders of the state, and to implement decisions by people's congresses at the next higher level in their respective administrative areas.
2. To adopt and publicize resolutions within their own jurisdiction.
3. To decide on construction plans in their respective administrative areas for economy, culture and public services on the basis of the state plan.
4. To decide on plans for carrying out the work of civil affairs in their respective administrative areas.
5. To elect the directors and deputy directors of people's communes and members of the communes' administrative committees and to choose the directors and deputy director of towns.
6. To hear and examine reports on the work of the administrative committees of people's communes and the people's governments towns.
7. To revise and rescind inappropriate decisions and orders of the administrative committees of people's communes and the people's governments of towns.
8. To protect property owned by the whole people under socialism, property collectively owned by the working people and the citizens' legitimate private property, and to safeguard the citizens' personal and democratic rights and other rights.
9. To protect the proper power of decision of the basic accounting units of people's communes.
10. To protect the rights of national minority people.
11. To protect equal political rights, rights to work, rights to receive equal pay for equal work and other rights between men and women.

In exercising their functions and powers, the people's congresses in people's communes and towns inhabited by national minority people must adopt concrete measures which conform with national minority features.

Article 9

Local people's congresses at various levels shall have the right to dismiss the personnel of people's governments at the same level. Local people's congresses at and above the county level shall have the right to dismiss the personnel of standing committees of people's congresses at the same level and heads of people's courts and chief procurators of people's procuratorates elected by the standing committees. Dismissal of the chief procurator of a people's procuratorate must be submitted, through the chief procurator of a higher level people's procuratorate, to the Standing Committee of a people's congress of the same level.

Article 10

Meetings of local people's congresses at and above the county level will be convened by the standing committees of people's congresses at the same level.

Meeting of people's congresses of people's communes and townships will be convened by commune administrative committees and township people's governments.

Article 11

Meetings of local people's congresses at various levels shall be convened at least once a year.

Temporary meetings of people's congresses may be convened at the suggestion of one-fifth of the deputies to the congresses of the same level.

Article 12

When meetings of local people's congresses at various levels are to be convened, Presidiums shall be elected to preside over the meetings.

One secretary general and several deputy secretaries general shall be elected for meetings of local people's congresses at and above the county level. The choice of the secretary general shall be approved at a meeting of the people's congress while the choice of the deputy secretaries general shall be decided by the Presidium.

Article 13

When local people's congresses at various levels hold meetings, they may establish credentials committees, motions committees and other necessary committees. These committees shall carry out their work under the leadership of Presidiums.

Article 14

When local people's congresses at various levels hold meetings, the presidiums, standing committees and people's governments and deputies (provided more than five deputies second a motion) at the same level may put forward motions.

The motions put forward for the meetings of local people's congresses at various levels shall be submitted by the presidiums to the meetings for discussion, or they may be handed over to the motions committees which, after examining the motions, will submit them to the meetings for discussion.

Article 15

When local people's congresses at various levels hold elections and adopt resolutions, they must have over one-half of the votes of all the deputies.

Article 16

The candidates for provincial governors and deputy governors, autonomous regional chairmen and vice chairmen, mayors and deputy mayors, prefecture heads and deputy heads, county heads and deputy heads, district heads and deputy heads, township heads and deputy heads, the personnel forming commune administrative committees, the personnel forming the standing committees of local people's congresses at and above the county level, presidents of people's courts and chief procurators of people's procuratorates shall be recommended by the presidiums of people's congresses at the same level or recommended jointly by the presidiums of and deputies to the congresses. The number of candidates is generally greater than the number of people to be elected. If too many candidates have been recommended, a preliminary election may be held in order to determine the namelist of formal candidates in accordance with the opinion of the majority.

Secret balloting will be adopted as the means for holding these elections. Congress deputies may cast a vote for or against the candidates, and may elect any other voters or may abstain.

Article 17

When local people's congresses at various levels hold meetings, responsible personnel of all departments under the people's governments, the presidents of people's courts and the chief procurators of people's procuratorates at the same level may attend as non-voting delegates.

Article 18

When local people's congresses at various levels hold meetings, inquiries addressed by the deputies to the people's governments and all departments under them, the presidents of people's courts and the chief procurators of people's procuratorates at the same level shall be handed, through the presidiums, to the organizations to which the inquiries are addressed. These organizations must answer the inquiries at the meetings.

Article 19

Deputies to local people's congresses at and above the county level shall not be subject to arrest or trial without the approval of the standing committees of the people's congresses at the same level. If a deputy is detained as a criminal who has been caught in, before or immediately after the act, the organization that detains the deputy must immediately notify the Standing Committee of the people's congress at the same level for approval.

Article 20

When deputies to local people's congresses at various levels attend people's congress meetings and carry out their duties as deputies, the state shall provide them with round-trip travel expenses, the necessary material conveniences or allowances according to their needs.

Article 21

Deputies to the people's congresses at various levels should maintain close contacts with their own electoral units or the electors, publicize laws, decrees and policies, cooperate in work with the people's governments at corresponding levels, and reflect the opinions and demands of the masses to the people's congresses and their standing committees and the people's governments.

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities divided into districts may attend meetings of the people's congresses of the units which elect them.

Deputies to the people's congresses of counties, autonomous prefectures, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, people's communes and towns should divide the work of maintaining contacts with the electors; residential districts and production units with more than three deputies may organize groups of deputies to help the people's governments at corresponding levels carry out their work.

Article 22

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and cities divided into districts are subject to supervision by their electoral units; deputies to the people's congresses of counties, autonomous counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, people's communes and towns are subject to supervision by the electors.

The units which elect deputies to the local people's congresses at various levels and the electors have the right to replace at any time the deputies they elect. The replacement of deputies shall be made with the approval of more than 50 percent of the entire body of deputies from the electoral units, or with the approval of more than 50 percent of the electors from the electoral districts.

Article 23

When deputies to the local people's congresses at various levels are not able to assume their duties for various reasons, new elections shall be held by the original electoral units or by the voters of the original electoral districts.

Article 24

The self-government organs of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties exercise autonomy within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law, in addition to exercising the functions and powers as specified by this law.

Chapter III

The Standing Committees of the Local People's Congresses

At and Above the County Level

Article 25

Standing committees are to be established for the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and cities divided into districts.

The standing committees of the local people's congresses at and above the county level are permanent organs of the respective local people's congresses and are responsible and accountable to them.

Article 26

The Standing Committee of the local people's congresses at and above the county level consists of one chairman, several vice chairmen and several members to be elected from among the deputies by the respective local people's congresses.

The members of the standing committees may not serve concurrently as members of the people's governments, people's courts and people's procuratorates at corresponding levels.

The standing committees are composed of the following numbers of members:

1. 35 to 65 members for each province, autonomous region and municipality directly under the central government, and not to exceed 85 members in a province with an extremely large population;
2. 13 to 35 members for each autonomous prefecture and city, and not to exceed 45 members in a city with an extremely large population;
3. 11 to 19 members for each county, autonomous county and cities divided into districts, and not to exceed 29 members in a county and city divided into districts with extremely large population.

Article 27

When the respective people's congresses are not in session, the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government may draw up and promulgate local statutes in accordance with the specific conditions and actual needs of their respective administrative areas, provided that these statutes do not contradict the Constitution, laws, policies, decrees or administrative orders of the state, and report to the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council for the record.

Article 28

The Standing Committees of the local people's congresses at and above the county level exercise the following functions and powers:

1. To exercise leadership over and sponsor elections of deputies to the respective people's congress;
2. To call sessions of the respective people's congresses;
3. To discuss and make decisions on the important tasks in political, economic, cultural, educational, health, civil affairs and nationality work of the respective administrative areas;
4. To make decisions on partial revision of the national economic plans and budget in the respective administrative areas in accordance with the proposals of the people's governments at corresponding levels;
5. To supervise the work of the respective people's governments, people's courts and people's procuratorates, maintain contacts with deputies of the respective people's congresses, and to accept and hear the appeals and opinions from the masses of people on the organs mentioned above;
6. To revise or abolish the improper decisions made by the people's congresses at the next lower level;
7. To make decisions on appointments and dismissals of deputy governors, vice chairmen of autonomous regions, deputy mayors, deputy heads of autonomous prefectures, deputy heads of counties and deputy heads of districts when the respective people's congresses are not in session; to make decisions on electing acting governors, chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors, and heads of autonomous prefectures, counties and districts when they are not able to perform their duties for various reasons;
8. To make decisions on appointments and dismissals of secretary generals, department heads, bureau chiefs, directors and section chiefs of the respective people's governments and to submit them to the State Council or the people's governments at the next higher level for approval;
9. To appoint and dismiss vice presidents, chief justices, deputy chief justices, members of judicial committees and judges of the people's courts in accordance with the provisions of the organic law of the people's courts and the organic law of the people's procuratorates, and to appoint and dismiss as well as approve the appointments and dismissals of deputy procurators, members of the procurator committees and procurator personnel of the people's procuratorates;
10. To elect additional deputies to fill vacancies of the people's congresses at the next higher level and replace individual deputies when the respective people's congresses are not in session;
11. To make decisions on conferring honorable titles on various localities.

Article 29

The standing committees will hold at least one session every 2 months, which is to be convened by the chairmen.

All resolutions of the standing committees are to be approved by more than 50 percent of the members of the standing committees.

Article 30

Work organs are to be established by the standing committees in accordance with their work needs.

Chapter IV

The Local People's Governments at Various Levels

Article 31

The people's governments at various levels are the executive organs of the local people's congresses at various levels and also the local organs of state administration at various levels.

Article 32

The local people's governments at various levels are responsible and accountable to the respective people's congresses at the next higher level. The people's government at and above the county level are responsible and accountable to the standing committees of the people's congresses at corresponding levels when the respective people's congresses are not in session.

All local people's governments at various levels throughout the country are state administrative organs under the unified leadership of the State Council and subordinate to it.

Article 33

The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government are composed of governors and deputy governors of provinces, chairmen and vice chairmen of autonomous regions, mayors and deputy mayors of municipalities, and secretary generals, department heads, bureau chiefs and committee chairmen.

The people's governments of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, cities and cities divided into districts are composed of heads and deputy heads of autonomous prefectures, heads and deputy heads of counties, mayors and deputy mayors of cities, heads and deputy heads of districts and bureau chiefs and section chiefs.

The people's governments of towns are to establish town heads and deputy town heads. The administrative committees of people's communes are composed of chairmen, vice chairmen and several committee members.

Article 34

The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government are appointed for a term of 5 years. The people's governments of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, municipalities and districts directly under the municipality government are appointed for a term of 3 years. The administrative committee of people's communes and the people's governments of towns are appointed for a term of 2 years.

Article 35

Local people's governments at the county level and upwards exercise the following functions and powers:

1. To carry out the decisions of people's congress at the corresponding levels and of their standing committees as well as the decisions and orders of the organs of state administration at higher levels, formulate administrative measures and issue decisions and orders;
2. To exercise leadership over the work of all departments under them and over the work of people's governments at lower levels.
3. To change or rescind the inappropriate orders and directives of departments under them and the inappropriate decisions and orders of people's governments at lower levels.
4. To appoint, remove, reward and punish personnel of state organs according to the provisions of the law.
5. To implement economic plans and budgets and direct economic and cultural construction, civil administration, public security and other work in their respective administrative areas.
6. To protect the property under socialist ownership by the whole people, the property under collective ownership by working people and the legitimate property under private ownership by citizens, maintain public order and safeguard the personal, democratic and other rights of citizens.
7. To safeguard the proper decisionmaking rights of the basic accounting units of people's communes.
8. To safeguard the rights of minority nationalities and respect their customs and habits; provincial people's governments shall assist areas inhabited by minority nationalities in their respective provinces in effecting regional autonomy and help minority nationalities with political, economic and cultural development.
9. To safeguard that women enjoy equally with men political rights, the right to work and receive equal pay for equal work and other rights.
10. To handle other matters as instructed by organs of state administration at higher levels.

Article 36

The administrative committees of people's communes and the people's governments of towns exercise the following functions and powers:

1. To carry out the decisions of people's congresses at the corresponding levels and the decisions and orders of the organs of state administration at higher levels and issue decisions and orders.
2. To exercise leadership over the election of deputies to people's congresses at the corresponding levels.
3. To convene the sessions of people's congresses at the corresponding levels.
4. To direct economic and cultural construction, civil administration, public security and other work in their respective administrative areas.

5. To protect the property under socialist ownership by the whole people, the property under collective ownership by working people and the legitimate property under private ownership by citizens; maintain public order; and safeguard the personal, democratic and other rights of citizens;
6. To safeguard the proper decisionmaking rights of the basic accounting units of people's communes;
7. To safeguard the rights of minority nationalities and respect their customs and habits;
8. To safeguard that women enjoy equally with men political rights, the right to work and receive equal pay for equal work and other rights;
9. To handle other matters as instructed by organs of state administration at higher levels.

Article 37

The governors of provinces, the chairmen of autonomous regions, the mayors of municipalities and the heads of prefectures, counties, districts and towns are respectively in charge of the work of local people's governments at various levels. The directors of people's communes are in charge of the work of the administrative committees of people's communes.

Article 38

Local people's governments at various levels shall establish necessary working departments under them in accordance with the needs of their work and the principle of efficiency.

The establishment, increase, reduction or merger of departments, bureaus, commissions and other working branches under the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall be reported by respective people's governments to the State Council for approval.

The establishment, increase, reduction or merger of bureaus, sections and other working branches under the people's governments of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, municipalities and district directly under the municipal authority shall be reported by respective people's governments to the next higher people's governments for approval.

Article 39

Departments, bureaus, commissions and sections shall respectively install department directors, bureau directors, commission chairmen and section chiefs and install deputy directors, chairmen and chiefs when necessary.

Offices and general offices shall install directors and install deputy directors when necessary.

The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures and municipalities divided into districts shall install a secretary general and several deputy secretaries general each.

Article 40

The various working departments of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government shall be under the leadership of respective people's governments and under the leadership or work guidance of the State Council's departments responsible for the work.

The various working departments of the people's governments of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, municipalities and districts directly under the municipal authority shall be under the unified leadership of respective people's governments and under the leadership or work guidance of the next higher people's governments' departments responsible for the work.

Article 41

The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, municipalities and districts directly under the municipal authority should assist state organs, enterprises and undertakings that are located in their respective administrative areas but are not under their jurisdiction in carrying out their work, and supervise them in abiding by the laws, decrees, orders and policies.

Article 42

The people's governments of provinces and autonomous regions may establish administrative offices as their agencies when necessary.

The people's governments of counties and autonomous counties, when necessary, may establish district offices as their agencies with the approval of the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government.

The people's governments of districts directly under the municipal authority and municipalities not divided into districts may establish neighborhood offices as their agencies with the approval of the next higher people's government.

REPORTAGE ON PRC'S NEW CRIMINAL LAW

NPC Deputies Debate

OW300934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 30 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, June 30 (XINHUA)--"Are there political prisoners in China?" and "If a husband beats his wife should he be punished, even when no complaint is made?" These are some of the questions that were debated by National People's Congress deputies as they went over the draft laws in detail. Closely-argued discussions among deputies from Liaoning Province centred on the difference between counter-revolutionary offences and ideological and political problems.

Professor Song Zexing of Liaoning University raised the question of how counter-revolutionary offences should be defined. While agreeing to the provision that a counter-revolutionary offense must be an action aimed at overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system, he said that determining such an offense was a very complex matter. He recalled the days when Lin Biao and the gang of four could label anyone a counter-revolutionary for criticizing their misdeeds. So, Professor Song said, it was necessary to add a clause to the criminal law specifying that it was strictly forbidden to define ideological and political problems as counter-revolutionary offences.

The professor said that some of the provisions in the draft implied that there were political prisoners in China. To support his argument, he mentioned the following article: Anyone inciting others to resist or sabotage the implementation of any law or decree and anyone making propaganda using such things as counter-revolutionary posters to incite others to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat shall be subject to sentence of imprisonment. Such persons should be regarded as belonging to the category of political prisoners, Professor Song argued.

His idea was rejected by several other deputies. They said that there were no political prisoners in China because a person could be held a counter-revolutionary only when he had committed a counter-revolutionary action.

Song Guang, chairman of the Shenyang City Revolutionary Committee, said that the provision quoted by the professor was qualified by the phrase "for counter-revolutionary purposes". A person who had not taken an action for counter-revolutionary purposes would not be convicted, and therefore would not be held as a political prisoner. His problem would only be resolved through criticism and education as a contradiction among the people, Song Guang said.

In the group discussion held by deputies from Beijing, provisions on offences concerning marriage and the family were vigorously debated.

Tang Youzhi from the Research Institute of Chinese Medicine welcomed the article that anyone maltreating a member of his family should be punished, but he deplored the stipulation that the offence would not be dealt with if no private complaint was forthcoming. He insisted that if a man beat his wife he should be punished no matter whether the woman made a complaint or not. "Such a feudal practice must not be tolerated," he said.

Minister of Forestry Luo Yuchuan disagreed, saying that maltreatment of a family member fell in the category of contradictions among the people. It should be resolved through education and not by means of penalty. "I think the article is well written and conforms to China's present conditions," Minister Luo said. "However, if the offenders cause serious injuries or deaths, they should be punished with or without a private complaint. This is clearly stated in the new criminal law."

Tao Xijin, deputy director of the Legislative Affairs Commission, said that most of the family disputes were now handled by mediation committees made up of people respected by their neighbours and by the colleagues of those concerned.

Quite a number of legal experts among the deputies took exception to the stipulation that anyone bringing false charges against another should be punished according to the principle of retribution, in other words, sentencing the accuser to the punishment facing the person he falsely accused. They drew attention to the fact that the principle of retribution was first introduced in the penal code of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and had a strong feudal flavour about it. It was sufficient to say that the person who filed false charges should be duly punished, they advised. Members of the Legislative Affairs Commission said they were paying serious attention to this suggestion and reconsidering the stipulation.

Dong Jincal from Jiangsu Province said that he appreciated Article 181 which stipulated that anyone refusing to support an aged or any other dependant, who could not earn his own living, should be punished.

Lian Shuangjin, a 23-year-old railway worker, said that the new law held people responsible for serious accidents resulting from violating rules and regulations and also for anyone compelling any worker to ignore relevant rules and regulations was also answerable in law. "That means we workers should pay great attention to safety and also that we must refuse to follow orders that run counter to operational regulations," he said.

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A peasant deputy suggested that more legal advisory offices be set up to help those who had difficulty in following the texts of the laws and lacked knowledge of the criminal procedure.

Noted Jurist's Description

OW060212 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA)--Sha Qianli, one of the most respected members of China's legal profession, describes the criminal law adopted at the recent National People's Congress session as one which represents the people's interests.

In an interview with XINHUA, this deputy director of the Legislative Affairs Commission said: "The first criminal law of the People's Republic of China fully protects the citizen's personal and democratic rights, hits hard at law offenders, suppresses the enemy, safeguards the socialist economic base and helps speed up China's modernization with legislative measures."

Sha Qianli became a world renowned lawyer in the 1930's when he and six others formed the National Salvation Association to defend the struggle led by Soong Ching Ling and He Xiangning (Ho Hsiang-hing) against Chiang Kai-shek's rule of dictatorship and national betrayal. They were thus known to the people as the "seven noble characters".

Speaking about the affinity of this criminal law to the people, he said: "A good many suggestions and requests by the people, including those raised in 28,000 letters, have been incorporated into the draft." Many articles in the law and even some of the wording came from the people, he noted. "The criminal law is stated simply and clearly. It is to the point, easy to understand and not abstruse and involved. This makes it easy for the people to know the law and to help administer it," said this veteran lawyer who was legal adviser to many left-wing trade unions in pre-liberation Shanghai as well as to the NEW CHINA DAILY, organ of the Chinese Communist Party in Chongqing (Chungking) in the 1940's. "The people's law," he said, "is for the people and from the people. With Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as its guide, this law has been drafted after forty major revisions made on suggestions from the people, judicial departments and jurists. The good experience and lessons gained in the past 30 years have been taken into consideration and reference has been made to the criminal law of other countries."

Sha Qianli dealt at some length with the articles protecting the citizen's right of person and democratic rights.

"Our Constitution has explicitly stipulated the fundamental rights of the citizen," he noted. "Previously, however, such rights were not guaranteed. Infringement of citizen's rights constantly occurred. Especially in the past dozen years, such infringements reached a height under Lin Biao and the gang of four. Innocent people were framed at random and there were innumerable cases of injustice and frame-up. Now, to make sure that rights of the citizen are protected, the criminal law stipulates that the citizen's personal, democratic and other rights are inviolable by anyone or any organization. There are four articles that begin 'strictly forbids'. These offences are extortion of confession by torture, 'beating, smashing and looting', unlawful incarceration of a person and making false charges against a person," he explained.

When asked, "Aren't all offences forbidden? Why should these offences be specified as 'strictly forbidden'?" Sha Qianli replied: "This law is written in this way to give special emphasis and prevent a repetition of the bitter experiences of the past days." Any state functionary who infringed upon the democratic rights of a citizen by making false charges would receive a harsher sentence than usual, he added. "In our socialist country, every citizen is equal before the law, and no one is allowed to stand above the law and enjoy privilege," he said.

Protection of China's socialist economic base is an integral part of the criminal law. Sha Qianli said: "China has entered a new period of modernization. To speed up the programme, the criminal law explicitly lists offences against the socialist economy." During discussions of the draft, articles were added to punish such offences as smuggling, speculation, forgery of national currency, cheques and company share certificates and sabotage of production.

The policy of helping more people by educating them and narrowing the target of attack and the practice of revolutionary humanism is the fourth characteristic of China's criminal law. Sha Qianli gave an example in the articles on capital punishment. The law imposes capital punishment only for very serious offences that must be punished by death penalty. To ensure that a minimum number of offenders get the death sentence, the present law restores the pre-cultural revolution regulation that all death sentences must be handed down or approved by the supreme court. The law retains China's unique institution of granting those sentenced to death a two-year reprieve.

Speaking about this two-year reprieve, Sha Qianli said: "Generally speaking, those receiving the reprieve will not be executed as long as they do not refuse in a particularly serious manner to mend their ways. If a criminal shows real signs of repentance and performs meritorious service, his sentence may be commuted to life imprisonment or to a term of now less than 15 years and no more than 20 years."

He continued: "Practice has shown that the reprieve of the death sentence, by applying revolutionary humanism and trying in every way to retrieve the convicts, is a good way to make criminals turn over a new leaf."

"While educating law offenders," he said, "the criminal law especially forbids any insult to their personal dignity and forbids corporal punishment. Any judicial worker who violates this principle will be punished by law. Damage to the prisoners' minimum self-respect does not help them turn over a new leaf and transform themselves ideologically."

When asked about the defining of counter-revolutionary offences, Sha Qianli said, "In some countries, these are called offences against the state, but we class them as counter-revolutionary offences. This is clearly defined in the criminal law as an act to jeopardize the People's Republic of China for the purpose of overthrowing the political power of proletarian dictatorship and the socialist system. That is to say that the offender not only has such a criminal motive but has taken such an action. Conviction for a counter-revolutionary offence is decided by the specific circumstances of each case," he added. "There are no political criminals in China," he said, "because when an offence is not counter-revolutionary, it is generally resolved through ideological education rather than by criminal procedure."

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In conclusion, Sha Qianli said: "This criminal law is by no means perfect. It will be improved as China's socialist revolution and construction develop."

Sha Qianli graduated from the Shanghai School of Law in 1929 and worked as a lawyer since. He took part in drafting the regulations for the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce after liberation and was for a time minister of food. The 78-year-old jurist's health is not too good, yet he attended discussions on law drafting as often as he could. "I am happy to be able to do something for the people in legal work and for the four modernizations," he said.

Legal Expert on Technical Points

OW060224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA)--Some important technical points on the scope of application of China's first criminal law were explained today by Yu Shutong, head of the Research Department of the Beijing College of Law and Political Science.

He made these points:

The criminal law of the people's Republic of China adopted by the recent National People's Congress session is bound to attract interest in judicial circles throughout the world since it is the first complete criminal law made by socialist China.

The first seven articles in the first chapter of the law make clear its intention to safeguard the sovereignty, independence and interests of China, to guarantee the smooth progress of China's socialist modernization while at the same time affirming China's consistent principled stand of respecting the sovereignty of other countries.

China's criminal law, in simple and concise wording, deals with the rather complicated question of the scope of application of the law with respect to the place of commission of a crime and the nationality of the offender. The criminal law recognized the principle of territoriality in accordance with the experience in China's proletarian dictatorship and the codes of other countries. However, in certain instances, it also takes into consideration the nationality of the offender and the nature of the offence.

The law is primarily concerned with all offences committed on Chinese territory, by a citizen of China or another country or a stateless person. They are all subject to the terms of the Chinese criminal law, except for foreigners who enjoy diplomatic privilege and immunity whose liability will be resolved through diplomatic channels. By territory, it means territorial land, sea and air, including ships and airplanes navigating on high seas or flying in open air space, or docked at foreign harbours or parked on foreign airports. In a world with highly advanced science, technology and communications, criminal offences are often committed which involve the crossing of boundaries. It is thus necessary for the law to be concerned with security both inside China and internationally.

The Chinese criminal law has explicit provisions for offences committed outside Chinese territory. In such cases Chinese citizens come under two categories:

First, those who have committed an act for which they are perally liable irrespective of whether the act is considered as an offence under the law in the place of commission. Such offences include counter-revolution, forgery of national currency or valuable securities, embezzlement, bribery, betrayal of state secrets, posing as a state functionary to swindle and deceive, that is, acts which do serious harm to the state.

The second category embraces those who commit other offences. They are punishable and come under Chinese law only when the sentence in China would be not less than 3 years and when the crime is also punishable under the law of the place of commission.

Offences committed outside Chinese territory by an alien are governed by two principles-- respect for the sovereignty and law of the foreign country in which the offence is committed and defence of the interests of the Chinese state and its citizens. Only acts in the following categories are covered:

1. An act considered an offence punishable by law in the place of commission;
2. An act which is an offence committed against the state of China or a Chinese citizen;
3. An act which is an offence with a minimum penalty of three years' imprisonment as prescribed by the Chinese law.

In such instances, the Chinese judicial organization retains the right to decide whether an offender is penally liable without necessarily imposing a sentence.

A number of countries have similar provisions. The Romanian penal code holds that offences threatening the security of the state or the life or health of a Romanian citizen abroad, whether the offence is committed by a Romanian citizen abroad, or by a person of another nationality or a stateless person not domiciled in Romania comes under the jurisdiction of Romanian law.

The second article in the Japanese penal code stipulates that certain offences committed outside Japanese territory either by a Japanese citizen or by an alien come under Japanese law.

Article 12 of the Norwegian penal code and Article 5 of the Colombian penal code have similar provisions.

Does China in extending the applicability of its criminal law to offences perpetrated abroad claim extraterritoriality or "consular jurisdiction"? The answer must be no. These are two entirely different matters.

The fundamental difference is that the Chinese law respects the sovereignty and judicial power of the country where the offence is perpetrated, but reserves the right to prosecute the offender when he should be within the territorial jurisdiction of China. This is to safeguard the vital interests of the state and citizens of China.

Extraterritoriality and "consular jurisdiction" mean total disregard of the sovereignty and law of the country where an offence is committed through applying alien law on its soil. This stems from the policy of imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. The provisions of the Chinese criminal law conform to the principle of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty. While fully respecting the sovereignty of other countries, the Chinese criminal law metes out appropriate punishment for the offences. This is shown in the following respects:

First, except for serious offences committed by Chinese citizens outside Chinese territory, the Chinese criminal law does not apply to those not liable to punishment under the law in the place of commission; second, the judicial organ there may try the offender according to local law; third, while the judicial organ of China reserves the right to take subsequent action, it may waive punishment or mitigate it in consideration of any sentence already served.

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Some countries have provisions barring double jeopardy. That is for each country to decide for its own legal system. But the legal stipulations of one country cannot restrict the exercise of sovereignty by another country in determining offences and their prosecution.

It is my belief that the criminal law of China, which was formulated under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and is based on China's Constitution, will promote socialist democracy and also contribute to international peace and security.

BACKGROUND REPORT ON NEW STANDING COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRMEN

OW010928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT 1 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)--Peng Zhen, Xiao Jingguang, Zhu Yunshan and Shi Liang were elected additional vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress at the second session of the Fifth N.P.C. here today.

Born in Shanxi Province in 1902, Peng Zhen joined the Communist Party of China in 1923 and later did party work in north China, serving for a time as secretary of the Tianjin municipal party committee. During the war against Japanese aggression (1937-1945) and the liberation war (1946-1949), he served successively as secretary of the Shanxi-Chahaer-Hebei Sub-Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, vice-president of the Central Party School, head of the Organization Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, secretary of the Northeast Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and political commissar of the Northeast Democratic United Army. After nation-wide liberation, he was first secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee of the C.P.C., member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee. He also served as mayor of Beijing, deputy director of the Committee of Political and Legal Affairs of the Government Administration Council and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Later, he suffered from persecution by Lin Biao and the gang of four. He is now director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

Xiao Jingguang, from Hunan Province, was born in 1903. He joined the Socialist Youth League in 1920 and became a member of the Communist Party of China in 1922. During the ten-year civil war (1927-1937), he worked as commandant of the Central Red Army Academy and commander of the Fujian-Jiangxi Military Area Command. During the anti-Japanese war and the liberation war, he served as chief of staff of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and deputy commander of the Northeast Military Area Command. Since nation-wide liberation, he has served to this day as commander of the navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and vice-minister of national defence. He is also a member of the C.P.C. Central Committee of the National People's Congress.

Zhu Yunshan, from Anhui Province, was born in 1887. He joined the "tung meng hui" (the Chinese Revolutionary League) led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and was a veteran of the 1911 revolution. He took part in the Nanchang Uprising on August 1, 1927. During the anti-Japanese war, he cooperated with the Communist Party of China and did a great deal of work to expand the revolutionary united front.

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He opposed Chiang Kai-shek's launching of the civil war and supported the democratic movement during the liberation war. He joined in founding the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang in Hong Kong in 1947. Since liberation, he has been elected a deputy to the N.P.C. and a member of its Standing Committee, and a member and Standing Committee member of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee. He is now also vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and one of the principal leaders of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

Shi Liang, from Jiangsu Province, was born in 1900. She was a veteran of the "May fourth" movement and the northern expedition. A graduate of the Shanghai School of Law, she became a lawyer in 1931 and time and again appeared in court to defend communists. She was arrested along with Shen Junru and five others in 1936 for joining the National Salvation Association, and became known as one of the famous "seven progressives". During the war of resistance to Japanese aggression, she worked for the democratic movement in Wuhan, Chongqing and some other places and became one of the founding members of the China Democratic League. After liberation, she served successively as member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Standing Committee member of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and minister of Justice. She is now a Standing Committee member of the Fifth N.P.C., vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, vice-chairman of the National Women's Federation and first responsible member of the Democratic League Central Committee.

BACKGROUND REPORT ON NEW STATE COUNCIL VICE PREMIERS

OW010929 Beijing XINHUA in English 0914 GMT 1 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 1 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng's proposal to appoint Chen Yun, Bo Yibo and Yao Yilin vice-premiers of the State Council was endorsed at a plenary meeting of the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress here today.

Chen Yun, from Shanghai, was born in 1905. He joined the Communist Party of China in 1925 and was elected to the C.P.C. Central Committee, its Political Bureau and its Secretariat at the seventh national party congress in 1945. At the eighth national party congress in 1956, he was reelected to the C.P.C. Central Committee and its Political Bureau and elected vice-chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee. He was again elected member of the Political Bureau and vice-chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee at the third plenary session of the eleventh C.P.C. Central Committee last December. He served as vice-premier of the State Council for many years, directing the work of economic construction. He is now a vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, a post he will give up after being appointed a vice-premier.

Bo Yibo, a native of Shanxi Province, was born in 1908. He joined the Communist Party of China in 1925 and did party work in north China, serving successively as director of the Organization Department of the C.P.C. Committee of Taiyuan Prefecture and secretary general of the C.P.C. North China Military Commission. During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and the war of liberation, he served as political commissar of the Taiyue Mountain Column and deputy secretary of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and first secretary of the North China Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee. After liberation, he served as minister of finance and vice-premier of the State Council. He was a member of the Eighth C.P.C. Central Committee and an alternate member of its Political Bureau.

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Yao Yilin, a native of Anhui Province, was born in 1917. He joined the Communist Party of China in 1935, and did financial, commercial and economic work in the revolutionary base areas and liberated areas during the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation. After nation-wide liberation, he served successively as minister of commerce, deputy director of the Finance and Trade Office under the State Council and first vice-minister of foreign trade. He is now a member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, deputy secretary general of the C.P.C. Central Committee and director of its General Office.

SONG RENQIONG-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SFRY, ROMANIA

OWO41554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 4 (XINHUA)--A party workers' delegation of the Communist Party of China led by Song Renqiong, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and head of its Organisation Department, left here today for a visit of friendship to Yugoslavia and Romania.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON COMBINING IMPORTS, SELF-RELIANCE

HKO51212 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 79 p 2 HK

[Article by Commentator: "Combine the Import of Advanced Technology With the Spirit of Self-Reliance"]

[Text] The completed first stage of the Shanghai general petrochemical works has been inspected and accepted, and the experiences in constructing the works has given us significant enlightenment. In bringing about the four modernizations, it is imperative to combine the transfer of advanced technology with the spirit of self-reliance.

Industrial technology knows no boundaries between countries. All industrially advanced countries in the world have achieved exchanges. The invention and popularization of the steam engine and spinning and weaving machinery in the 18th century, the popularization of power industry technology in the 19th century and the utilization of nuclear energy and the promotion of the electronic computer and macromolecular synthesis technology in the latter half of the 20th century have led to great advancement in industry all over the world. It is unthinkable that a country in modern times can achieve rapid development in industry when it shuts itself off from the world and disengages itself from international technical exchanges. It is also inconceivable that in modernizing itself, a country should refuse to learn from other countries' fully developed technology but prefers to gropingly start anew itself on every detail of industrial technology. The closed-door policy of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was extremely stupid. We must forever abandon this sort of ignorant policy that has widened the gap between the advanced technical level in the world and the technical level of industrial sectors in China.

The transfer of advanced technology is our set policy and must continue to be actively implemented. In its concrete application, we must mainly import key equipment which is not available in our country and which we can use for a reference. We must try our best to manufacture what we can produce at home. This is precisely the method used by the Shanghai general petrochemical works. This giant, modern industrial complex is using advanced equipment and technology of the 1970's to produce chemical fiber. Out of its 18 sets of equipment, 9 were imported from abroad. [paragraph continues]

These complete sets of equipment embody many complicated techniques with which the works produces synthetic fibers using petroleum as the basis raw material. These sets of equipment will play an important role in accelerating the development of China's chemical fiber industry and in further solving the problem of providing clothing for our people. Another nine sets of equipment have been designed and manufactured by us. These sets of equipment completed by our own efforts comprise two-thirds of the total investments for this huge project. Generally speaking, the whole project has reached the international advanced technological level of the 1970's. In economic terms, it has put into practice the principle of achieving more at less expense and has used our limited resources where they are needed most.

Speaking of the combination of advanced technology transfer with the spirit of self-reliance, there is the problem of what attitude to adopt toward complete sets of domestic equipment which are very often of a "mediocre technical level." Here the emphasis of our work must be placed on raising the technical level of complete sets of domestic equipment; we must not set our minds on foreign equipment and only think of "importing all equipment we need from abroad," because this will inevitably involve the use of large amounts of foreign exchange and industrial investment, lead to our failure to make full use of our own processing and machine-building capacity and bring about a massive waste in the course of our national economic development. Moreover, when we judge the technical level of a project, we should pay attention mainly to the principal parts of the project and its principal equipment. As for the rest of the project and the equipment, we must see to it that it is up to standard and technologically compatible with the imported parts. We must also attach importance to improving investment results and reducing construction costs.

It will be a fairly long time before advanced foreign technology can coexist with the utilization of domestic technology of a mediocre level. This will, however, prove to be a correct principle for socialist construction. It fits the situation in our country well and is good for rapidly developing our capacity for manufacturing important equipment, accumulating experiences and bringing up technical personnel.

To combine the transfer of advanced technology with the spirit of self-reliance, it is imperative to do a good job of developing large-scale cooperation among all departments in our national economy. The construction of complete sets of equipment at the Shanghai general petrochemical works owes its success to a major pooling of efforts on a national scale. To assist the city of Shanghai and the textile industry in achieving more, faster, better and more economical results in carrying out this project, the chemical industry undertook the arduous tasks of designing, manufacturing and installing the domestically produced part of chemical industrial equipment and securing all the necessary chemical materials. The machine-building industry committed itself to preparing complete sets of general purpose equipment in very large amounts. The power industry helped a large heat and power plant and the departments of communications and transportation helped build a pier for oil tankers... Every industrial sector used its expertise, cooperated with all the others and did its best to successfully complete the construction of the first stage of this large, modernize petrochemical industrial complex. The works has now gone into operation. Combining the transfer of advanced technology with the spirit of self-reliance is of important significance to accelerating the process of industrial modernization. We must conscientiously summarize and popularize our experiences in this respect.

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MAJOR HARBORS HANDLE MORE IMPORT, EXPORT CARGO

OW050934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA)--China's major harbours handled a total volume of some 140 million tons of cargo in the first six months of this year. This was 51.2 per cent of the annual plan and represents an increase of 12.2 per cent over the same period of 1978.

Shanghai, Tianjin, Huangpu, Zhanjiang, Dalian, Qinhuangdao and three other major sea ports handled 44.2 per cent more export and import cargo from January to June than in the corresponding period last year. The volume of coal, petroleum, grain, chemical fertilizer and ore handled by them was greater than in the first half of last year.

A national monthly average of 1.1 million tons of imported grain was handled this year as against 900,000 tons in 1978. The figure shot up to 1.29 million tons in March, topping last August's record of 990,000 million tons.

Dalian harbour has this year doubled in its efficiency for discharging imported ore and transporting the ore by railway. This was achieved through an emulation drive among the dockers for fast loading and unloading and improved coordination with the railway department. The turnaround time for an ore freighter was about ten days rather than the 19 days or so last year.

Qinhuangdao, one of China's major ports which ships coal from the northern provinces to the south, has mechanized its loading and unloading equipment at its No. 9 wharf designed specially for coal transport. Coal handling capacity in the first six months was 21 times that of 1968, when technical improvements started.

FURTHER REPORT DESCRIBING BALLISTIC MISSILE LAUNCHING

OW261905 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Jun 79 OW

[Newsletter by station correspondents (Lu Quanzhong) and (Chen Jinsong) "Extremely Rigid, Extremely Accurate--on Training Activities of a Certain PLA Missile Launching Unity"]

[Text] It was night and all was quiet in the mountains. Soon after the appearance in the sky of two green signal flares, a "fire dragon" soared into the sky with a deafening roar heard from the testing ground. In a short while cheerful news came from the target area several thousand kilometres away. The missile had hit the bull's eye.

The onlookers warmly applauded and congratulated the missile launching unit on its successful firing and on its new contributions to the modernization of national defense.

Hitting the target with great accuracy and success was due to the fact that the commanders and fighters of the missile launching unit have followed the instruction issued by the esteemed and beloved Premier Zhou Enlai on "combining strictness with cautiousness, doing a thing exhaustively and meticulously, making efforts to insure safety and reliability and making sure that there will never be a single mistake" and due to their rigid training and painstaking study.

Being extremely rigid is the special characteristic of the missile launching unit. In missile training, all commanders and operators consciously pay great attention to the word "rigidity" and avoid the slightest mistake. They have made sure that not even a single erroneous order will be issued, no erroneous action will be taken, no erroneous data will be reported and not a single abnormal thing will be overlooked.

Once when the levelling squad [shui ping ban 3055 1627 3803] of the 6th Company was installing the "pedestal" [ji zuo 1015 1654] inside a missile, suddenly a clanging sound was clearly heard. The attention of political instructor (Lu Quanzhi) was aroused. Lightly but briskly he walked to the hatch to ask (Zhao Jianli), the No 5 assistant operator, what had happened. (Zhao) replied that the noise had occurred when he had inadvertently touched a wrench [ban shou 2104 2087]. He also questioned (Luo Gengming), the No 5 operator. (Luo) did not hear it because he was too busy. To verify this unusual noise, political instructor (Lu) asked (Zhao) to touch the wrench again to see what would happen. In the meantime he listened intently, and the noises he heard were not quite the same as the earlier sound. He immediately told (Luo) and (Zhao) to stop the operation for a careful examination. After a thorough check-up, the two operators found nothing abnormal and resumed the operation.

When all was in place and the hatch was about to be closed, political instructor (Lu) remembered a past incident in which a company strictly enforced the rules. It happened when the guided missile was in an erect position [yi jing qi shu 1571 4842 6386 4549]. When the vertical testing was being done, someone suddenly reported that a section of fine metal thread was lost. The company commander was worried that it might have dropped inside the body of the missile. He immediately gave an order to stop the operation for thorough examination. The site's dirt was also swept up and sieved. The company did not want to go ahead with the launching until that fine metal thread was found. Recalling this, he said to everyone: The guided missile will be transported to the launching site tomorrow. We must be responsible to the party and the people and not ignore any possible hidden danger. Since the suspicion aroused by that noise has not been dissipated, we cannot yet close the hatch. Then he joined the company commander for another examination, each starting from a different direction. But nothing abnormal was discovered. The two once again came to check with (Zhao Jianli). They were told by (Zhao) that the force with which he touched the wrench the first time was different from the second time, and naturally the resulting noise was not the same. This statement relieved everyone and the hatch was sealed.

All comrades in the company learned from the noise incident and suggested changes. In the future they will pick up and put down things lightly, guard against causing vibrations or bumping into things, and carry out operations without making any noise. In addition, they have also wrapped rubberized tape around the wrenches, screwdrivers and other frequently used tools.

On the launching front one must be very strict. The linking operation of the warhead to the missile body [dan tou he dan ti jie he 1734 7333 0735 1734 7555 4814 0678] serves as an example. The first requirement is great speed and, second, the linking must be close and absolutely tight. The slightest deviation anywhere and the warhead would miss its target by a thousand li. If there is a delay of half a minute, the next routing operating step would be affected. So the job demands great proficiency.

To achieve success in accurately and swiftly combining [jie he 4814 0678] the warhead to the missile in one step, the warhead combination squad [dan tou jie he ban 1734 7333 4814 0678 3803] of the 3d Company has paid great attention to rigid training in normal times. They have conscientiously acquainted themselves with swift and accurate operation under complicated situations.

On a cold winter night, squad leader (Zu Shanping) led his men to the operation site to conduct painstaking training under a dim light. Their hands and feet were stiff with cold, but they continued their operation after jogging for a while to warm up. In over 9 hours they conducted more than 20 operations of combining and disconnecting. When they stopped training at 0600 and returned to camp, all of them were covered with a layer of frost. Their efforts were not without compensation. They finally mastered the skill of operation and could accomplish the combination in one step. Moreover, the time needed for the operation has also been greatly shortened.

In long periods of dealing with complex technical problems, the guided missile launching unit has adopted a training style of extreme strictness and acquired the skills for handling detailed matters. The various parts of a guided missile are high precision instruments, and the many figures displayed are often so precise that they may contain five or six digits after the decimal point. While they watch these figures, the fighters are so attentive that their eyes are glued to the indicators. They read the figures out clearly one by one just as a primary school pupil does in an arithmetic class. The recording personnel carefully copy the figures down while repeating them. The figures that are written down are so neat and clear that one can not find any sign of alterations.

There is a kind of mini-type cable plug [dian lan cha tou 7193 4968 2252 7333] inside the instrument compartment. On the plug board [cha ban 2252 2647] the size of a copper coin are 50 receptacles connected to various electric circuits that control different systems. Also connected to it are the hearts of all the commanders and fighters. Each time before the electric current is turned on, the operators conduct a meticulous check out [jing ji jian cha 4842 3444 2914 2686] and performs maintenance on it. He checks to see if there is any tin solder at the junctions, rust or corrosion on the plugs and any dust in the receptacles. He will then use a white piece of cloth soaked with alcohol to carefully wipe it. Sometimes he will use a magnifier for the checkout for fear that he might not be able to detect some things with his own eyes. He will use it repeatedly during the checkout and will not close the cover until he is satisfied that every junction is perfect. In order to prevent any dust from getting into any seams or holes, he also uses the best kind of silk cloth to wrap around each of the plugs.

In the test room, Commander (Li) told us the story of the meticulous checking done by (?rear) operator (Chen Liang) of the engine squad.

An engine is just like the heart of a ballistic missile. With its powerful thrust, a huge mass weighing several scores of tons can be sent into space. One day fighter (Chen Liang) put on his work clothes and climbed on a missile. He opened the cover of the engine and carefully checked various parts with half his body inside the engine compartment. He went deeper and deeper until he reached the bottom of the compartment, with only his feet remaining outside. One hour slipped away and small (Chen) couldn't see very well because of his continuous work. His red face was covered with sweat. He told himself that the heroes could sacrifice even their lives in the self-defense battle along the Sino-Vietnamese border areas and his present difficulties were nothing compared with theirs. The more small and detailed things are, the more meticulous efforts must be made. Wiping away the sweat with his sleeves, he again started his inspection work with full attention. Suddenly, with the help of a work light, he found that there was something in the (?M) groove under the (?rack) which should not be there. Since he could reach it with his hand, he used only two of his fingers. A 3-centimeter-long-fuse-wire end was pulled out. This prevented an accident. Becoming more alert as a result of this, he went on with his checking. Later, with the help of a vacuum cleaner he found 3 metal wire ends, each only a little larger than a grain of rice, in the connecting seams. He thus performed a great deed in assuring that the guided missile is successfully launched.

After listening to the vivid story told by Commander (Li), we thought (Chen Liang) must be an experienced old hand. But the person standing before us was a fighter who had joined the PLA only 2 years ago. When asked how he could become as patient and meticulous as he was, this young man, who was full of vigor, broke into a smile and said: This is characteristic of us guided missile fighters. This statement profoundly impressed us.

We discovered that in their conversations they always talked about being meticulous. Meticulous organization, meticulous commands, meticulous operations, meticulous maintenance and meticulous aiming. They continue to improve their skills. The courage, perseverance and selfless spirit displayed by them during their operational training with the aim of being meticulous were very impressive. Anyone who is familiar with the operating rules for a guided missile must know that there is some room for allowance errors in the (?check test) parameter of many instruments. Normally, when the (check test) parameter has reached the set standard, nothing further is required. But they usually are not satisfied with simply meeting the standard and are determined to narrow down the permissible errors to the minimum.

During operational training, it is necessary to promptly furnish highly pure nitrogen with a low dewpoint [di lu dian 0144 7216 7820]. The purity of the nitrogen must be higher than 98 percent and the dewpoint must be below 55 degrees below zero centigrade. The cadres and fighters of a nitrogen manufacturing company [lian 6647] have liberated their thinking and did their best to exceed the required standard.

To produce nitrogen, it is necessary to move the manufacturing equipment to an open field and it usually takes several days without letup after they have turned on the switches. The equipment operators cannot leave their work site for a single moment when the equipment is being operated. In the middle of winter with cold winds blowing, the mercury dropped to 14 or 15 degrees below zero. Braving the bitter cold and physical exhaustion, the commanders and fighters of the company spared no efforts to observe the operation and test the nitrogen manufactured. Due to their high sense of responsibility, they tested the nitrogen every 15 minutes instead of every 30 minutes. (?Filters) were replaced every 6 hours instead of 8 to 10 hours. The company's cadres respectively took charge of production by working on shifts at key positions. During those days, cadres at the company and platoon levels worked no less than 15 to 16 hours a day. Platoon leader (Liu Chuanbiao) once passed out at a work site due to weariness, but he immediately went to work when he woke up.

After overcoming all kinds of difficulties, they have raised the purity of nitrogen to 99.9 percent and reduced the dewpoint to 65 degrees below zero.

The deeds of (Liu Gengshui), a competent technician of the 4th Company, in trying to reduce the voltage output on a meter as far as possible demonstrated the spirit of seeking perfection to scale the heights and never being satisfied in creating miracles. The surveying meter on a calculating device operated by (Liu Gengshui), leader of the (dan ren) squad, is an important instrument in the ballistic missile range control system. The accuracy of the adjustments of the meter has a direct bearing on the accurate landing of the missile.

The voltage output within a 10-second period should not exceed 0.2 volts in adjusting a meter according to the operating procedure, for otherwise it will effect the accuracy of the launch; therefore, the voltage output should be as low as possible. However, this is not an easy task and requires close coordination of hands and eyes. The slightest carelessness will result in need for readjustment from the very beginning.

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After painstaking adjustment of meters and instruments, squad leader (Liu Gengshui) of the 4th Company reduced voltage output to 0.05 volts. At this point he still tried to make further improvement. Young (Liu's) tireless devotion to duty has won wide praise. But he was once advised by someone that he should not tirelessly devote his time to working on the meter whose accuracy already exceeded the required standard by several times. Upon hearing this, (Liu Gengshui) turned very serious and replied: You should not say that. We are responsible for the accuracy of missile launchings. Not only should we see to it that our missiles can be successfully launched, but we should also guarantee their accuracy. As long as there is a hope that we can adjust the meter more accurately, we have no reason whatever to give up trying to do so. In order to make further technical breakthroughs, (Liu Gengshui) has redoubled his efforts in closely coordinating his eyes, ears and hands. At the same time, he has also stepped up study of the meter's theory and operation. When he knew someone was about to go to town or else was going on temporary duty to another area, he would give the man a list and ask him to buy some books for him. His haversack is always full of books on physics, chemistry and mathematics and some college reference books on electrical engineering, electronic switch circuits, integrated circuits and transistors. With no regard to weariness from a day's work, he would go to a reading room for at least 1-hour of self-study every evening and even study more hours on holidays. One day an output amplifier developed some kind of trouble and was being worked on by two technicians from the amplifier factory. (Liu Gengshui) thought this was a good opportunity for him to study techniques because the amplifier was normally not to be opened. With the approval of his company commander, he joined the technicians in trouble-shooting during the daytime and moved his blankets to the warehouse at night in order to sort out some technical reference data and study the difficult technical problems involved. He asked the factory technicians about things he did not understand and pressed them for answers, thus acquiring much valuable experience and knowledge. Now he can dictate and blindly draw the circuit diagram of the calculating device. Moreover, he can explain in detail the structure, operation and theory of every part of the device. He took part in a specialized test conducted by his regiment and scored 99 points. He has made advances in theoretical study and has become more familiar with the procedures and skills for adjusting and calibrating the surveying meter and the calculating device. Through persistent and painstaking study and research, he finally adjusted the voltage output to 0.004 volts, 50 times more accurate than the required standard. He was thus awarded the Order of Merit, third class, by his unit.

In recalling his efforts to reduce voltage output, he thoughtfully said: Science means science after all, and the more efforts one makes the better results one can get.

Yes, in our efforts to master the techniques of operating modern technical equipment, we eagerly need such cadres and such extremely rigid and accurate training style.

MEMORIAL SERVICE MARKS EXONERATION OF EDUCATOR LIU SHI

OW152035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service 12 Chinese 0753 GMT 15 Jun 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Jun--Liu Shi [2692 3290], former vice minister of education and member of our party organizations, died as a victim of ruthless persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" on 20 April 1968 at the age of 65. A memorial service was held at the Beijing Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery on 14 June 1979 to exonerate and rehabilitate comrade Liu Shi.

Wreaths were sent by Comrades Fang Yi, Hang Zhen, Deng, Yingchao, Hu Yaobang, Nie Rongzhen, Zhou Jianren, Wang Renzhong, Hu Qiaomu, Zhou Yang, Shen Yanbing, Peng Chong, Wang Shoudao and Jiang Nanxiang. Wreaths were also sent by the State Council, the propaganda, organizational and united front work departments of the CCP Central Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture and the Changsha County party in Hunan Province. Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, and others attended the memorial service. The service was presided over by Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education. A memorial speech was delivered by Liu Yangqiao [0491 0111 1540], vice minister of education.

The memorial speech says: Born in Changsha of Hunan Province, Comrade Liu Shi was admitted into the Communist Party of China in 1928 and participated in revolutionary activities during the great revolution. In the 1930's he engaged in the underground and cultural work of the party in Shanghai, Hankou and Chongqing. He participated in anti-Japanese activities for national salvation under the leadership of Comrade Zhou Enlai and was also one of the founders of the National Salvation Organization. After arriving in Yanan in 1941, he served as member of the Counsel Conference of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region, a member of the border region government, head of the Education Bureau of the Central Hebei Administrative Office. After nationwide liberation, he served as a delegate to the eighth national party congress, a member of the first and second CPPCC national committees, head of the Beijing Municipal Education Bureau, head of the Inspection Department and the Department of the Teachers' Training College under the Ministry of Education, chief editor of PEOPLE'S EDUCATION journal, director of the Institute for Educational Science, and member of the Science Planning Commission under the State Council. Under the party's leadership, Comrade Liu Shi made notable contributions to the Chinese people's cause of liberation and the cause of socialism, especially to the educational undertakings of the proletariat.

On behalf of the party organizations of the Ministry of Education, Liu Yangqiao solemnly declared at the memorial service that several speeches by Comrade Liu Shi and certain measures which he adopted in his work around 1956 were correct and must be affirmed. It was wrong to designate Comrade Liu Shi as a rightist in 1958. Now it is necessary to reverse this mistake by restoring Comrade Liu Shi's party membership and his post as former vice minister of education. All slanderous, groundless charges against Comrade Liu Shi during the Great Cultural Revolution must be completely reversed.

BRIEFS

WEED ELIMINATION CONFERENCE--The Water and Soil Conservation Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture called a national conference to exchange experience on the prevention and elimination of wild oats in Xining, Qinghai, from 3 through 11 June. Attending the conference were 90 representatives of agricultural and scientific research units from Hebei, Henan, Heilongjiang, Nei Monggol, Shaanxi, Xinjiang, Gansu, Ningxia, Xizang, Sichuan and Qinghai, and representatives of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the General Logistics Department, the All-China Supply and Marketing General Cooperative, the Chinese Agricultural Society, the Beijing Agricultural University and the Northwest University. The representatives visited communes in Huangzhong, Datong and Guide counties where insecticide has been used to eliminate wild oats. A total of 57.81 million mou of farmland in 12 provinces and autonomous regions in the country are affected by the spreading of wild oats thus reducing the grain harvest by approximately 1.59 billion cattles each year. The conference discussed weeding methods involving the use of chemicals. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 12 Jun 79 OW]

ANHUI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON LEARNING FROM ZHANG ZHIXIN

HK021006 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 79 HK

[Excerpts] The organization and propaganda departments of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular to the whole province, calling on the party members, cadres and masses in Anhui to seriously learn from the revolutionary spirit of the outstanding Communist Party member Comrade Zhang Zhixin in devoting herself to the truth and work hard to make contributions to the four modernizations. The circular highly praised the revolutionary spirit of Comrade Zhang Zhixin and noted: Comrade Zhang Zhixin led a great life and died in an honorable way. She has established for us a brilliant example of a communist fighter. All Communist Party members, cadres and masses in Anhui must seriously learn from Comrade Zhang Zhixin's revolutionary spirit in devoting herself to the truth and her heroic deeds, thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, restore the party's excellent traditions and work style and work hard to make contributions to the four modernizations.

The circular demanded: We must learn from Comrade Zhang Zhixin's revolutionary style in studying hard Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, linking theory to practice, seeking truth from facts, thinking independently and emancipating the mind. We must uphold practice as the sole criterion for testing truth and draw a clear demarcation between the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the sham Marxism of Lin Biao and the gang of four. In the new journey to realize the four modernizations we must continuously study the new situations and problems and work hard to do well in implementing the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the second plenary session of the Fifth NPC Committee, smoothly fulfilling the tasks of readjustment, reform, rectification and raising of standards in the national economy as well as realizing socialist modernization.

The circular demanded in conclusion that the party committees at all levels integrate the activities of learning from Comrade Zhang Zhixin with studying the spirit of the second plenary session of the Fifth NCP Committee, the heroic and model deeds of the self-defensive counter-attack against the SRV and the heroic deeds of Anhui's anti-Lin Biao fighter and Communist Party member Comrade (Xu Wenxiang). The party organizations at all levels must take learning from the revolutionary spirit and heroic deeds of Comrade Zhixin as an important part of the education of party members. The Communist Party members in the whole province, particularly the party member cadres who are charged with leadership tasks, must take Comrade Zhang Zhixin as their example. They must discover the discrepancies in their own light, continue to do well in improving party work style and carry forward the role of Communist Party members as vanguards and models.

JIANGXI RIBAO STRESSES LIGHT, TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

HK030852 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 79 HK

[Report on JIANGXI RIBAO commentator's article: "Speed Up the Development of Light and Textile Industries While Carrying Out Readjustments"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article said: Speeding up the development of light and textile industries, satisfying the needs of the people's livelihood and accumulating more capital for the four modernizations are important tasks in carrying out the readjustment, reform, rectification and raising of standards of the national economy.

Since the founding of the PRC, the pace of development of the light and textile industries in our province has been relatively fast through the efforts of the workers, cadres, engineers and technicians. Let us take the light industry as an example. The total output value in 1978 was 12.3 times that of the years just following liberation. However, we must see that due to the small amount of investment, the limited development of the light and textile industries can hardly satisfy the ever increasing needs of people's livelihood. The current situation of the light and textile industries of our province is backward and unbalanced.

A serious situation exists in production. The necessary components are inadequate in five areas.

1. There is an inadequate supply of agricultural raw materials. Let us take soap and cigarettes as examples. There is an inadequate supply of fat for soap production, so only 40 percent of the production capacity of the present available equipment can be brought into play. Ninety percent of the tobacco leaves must be transported from other provinces.
2. There is an inadequate supply of industrial raw materials. For example, there are big loopholes in and inadequate supplies of caustic soda and other materials and this limits the development of paper and other industries in our province.
3. There is an inadequate supply of spare parts. Our province can only supply some 6 percent of the spare parts required by the province's light and textile industries.
4. There is an imbalance within the light and textile industries. Let us take the textile industry as an example. Its capacity to spin, print and dye is less than its capacity to weave, knit and process, causing imbalance within the industry itself.
5. Power, fuel and transportation cannot meet the needs of the light and textile industries.

Thus it can be seen that if we want to speed up the pace of the development of the light and textile industries, we must seriously solve these problems. There are many favorable conditions in developing the light and textile industries in our province and the potential is great. There are 450 light and textile industrial enterprises in our province. These are very good bases for developing the light and textile industries. The management standard is generally low in the light and textile industrial enterprises of our province. The production of many enterprises has not yet reached the best previous levels. The designed performance of the equipment and the production potential is very great. Therefore, so long as the leaders of enterprises at all levels trust and rely on the masses in the movement to increase production and practice economy, bring the role of the scientists and technicians into full play, base themselves on the existing foundations, reform the existing equipment, tap the potential of the enterprises, regard the improvement of quality and renewals and replacement of products as the major task in developing the light and textile industries, improve quality and increase variety while increasing production and produce more varieties of better quality products which are well-packaged and sell well, the needs of the people's livelihood will be satisfied. We should revive the production of traditional and famous brand products and arts and crafts which suit the taste of the masses and produce more high quality products which are needed in foreign trade so as to increase exports, gain more foreign exchange and support the four modernizations.

To speed up the developemnt of the light and textile industry while carrying out readjustments, we must also adopt many special measures which benefit the development of the light and textile industries, apart from tapping potential within the light and textile industrial enterprises. First, we must insure the supply of raw materials so that the existing light and textile industrial enterprises can get proper and adequate supplies. Most of the raw materials come from agriculture. Therefore, the development of the light and textile industries is closely related to that of agriculture. So long as we implement the policies and the measures are effective and we provide determined leadership and systematically promote the bases of the economic crops such as cotton, jute, tobacco leaves, sugarcane and fats and oil, we can certainly insure supplying them for the light and textile industries.

We must readjust the proportion between the light and heavy industries. We should put more investments in the light and textile industries. If the light and textile industries are developed, accumulations are increased and exports are expanded, light industry will be able to play the role in supporting heavy industries. When the light and textile industries are developed, more employment will be created. To speed up the development of the light and textile industries, the leading economic departments must give priority to make arrangements for the supply of fuel, power, raw materials and transportation needed by the light and textile industries. Especially in the current situation when relatively great loopholds exist in fuel, power and raw materials, all economic departments must enthusiastically implement the principle of readjusting the national economy, study and give due consideration to the overall situation and avoid contending for capital, fuel, power and raw materials which are needed by the light and textile industries. This will insure that the light and textile industries get an adequate supply of materials and operate to full capacity. This will create favorable conditions for speeding up of the development of the light and textile industries. The comrades on the light and textile industrial front must fully use these favorable conditions to strive to increase production and practice economy in the process of development, find every means to lower the consumption of fuel, power and raw materials and increase production and improve quality while practicing economy. We should promote the link-up between the industrial and commercial circles. The commercial departments should assist, the light and textile enterprises to make proper arrangements for production and promptly reflect the opinions of consumers about products to the production departments so they can improve and renew the products. They must also cooperate with the light and textile industrial enterprises to do a good job of exhibiting and selling new products. Only by doing so can we expand the product markets of the light and textile industries and prevent understocking or overstocking of products. We believe that so long as all the trades and enterprises energetically support the light and textile industries and create favorable conditions for these industries, the light, and textile industries will certainly be able to increasingly advance while carrying out readjustments.

BRIEFS

ANHUI RAPESEED PRODUCTION--By 13 June the storage of rapeseed in Anhui was increased by 30 million catties over the corresponding period of last year, overfulfilling the procurement tasks of rapeseeds throughout the province. There are 4 million mou of rapeseed in Anhui this year. The total output of rapeseed this year is 10 percent higher than last year. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 79 HK]

RENMIN RIBAO ON GUANGDONG HYDROELECTRICITY GENERATION

HK041338 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 79 p 2 HK

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Qi Xiu [2058 0128] and Shi Meisi [0670 5019 3128]:
"Guangdong Systematically Utilizes Hydropower for Electricity Generation"]

[Text] Taking such measures as are suitable to local conditions and expediting the progress in building small hydroelectricity stations is an important measure which Guangdong Province is adopting to ease the situation in which motive force has been in rather short supply. Guangdong is abundant in hydroelectric resources. Two-thirds of the 220,000 square km of the whole province are mountainous areas and hilly regions. The annual rainfall is more than 1,600 mm and the reserves of hydroelectric resources are some 10 million kilowatts. With the extreme shortage of fuel in the whole province, the systematic use of hydropower for electricity generation is an important way to solve the energy problem in Guangdong Province.

Since liberation, in addition to the large and medium main hydroelectric projects constructed by the state, Guangdong Province has actively built small hydroelectric stations and encouraged the "four levels"--prefectures, counties, communes and brigades--to develop sources of electricity. By 1978, the whole province had built 14,310 small hydroelectric stations with an installed capacity of 755,638 kilowatts. The electricity output of these small hydroelectric stations was some 1.75 billion kilowatt-hours, or 18.2 percent of the province's total electricity output and 13 percent of the hydroelectric resources exploited and utilized. The installed capacity in 87 county (municipal) small hydroelectric stations of the 107 counties (municipalities) in the whole province from the mountainous areas in northern Guangdong to the Chaoshan Plains and from the Wuzhishan area to the Zhujiang delta now exceeds 1,000 kilowatts. The installed capacity of 26 county small hydroelectric stations now exceeds 10,000 kilowatts. Following the completion of this large number of small hydroelectric stations, all places have built a large number of transforming stations and installed lines to transmit electricity to the big electricity network or to form small electricity network. In the whole province 96 percent of the communes, 74 percent of the production brigades and about half of the production teams have electricity.

In the past few years, due to the interference by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the phenomenon of "egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of manpower, land, draft animals, farm tools, funds, and so forth" existed in the course of building small hydroelectric stations in Guangdong Province. The small hydroelectricity stations built by communes and brigades with their own capital were kept by counties, prefectures and provinces for their own use. The small hydroelectric stations were amalgamated in the state big electricity network. The small hydroelectric stations paid 4.5 fen per kilowatt-hour, but the average price of the state big electricity network per kilowatt-hour which was consumed by communes and brigades was 7 fen. This seriously frustrated the activism of communes, brigades and the masses of commune members in running electricity stations. Last August when principal responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee went to Meixian, Shantou and Huiyang prefectures to conduct investigations and study, they demanded that all places seriously solve the policy problems which emerged when the masses ran electricity stations. They should resolutely correct the phenomenon of egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of manpower, land, draft animals, farm tools, funds and so forth. [paragraph continues]

Subsequently, the provincial CCP committee also reiterated that, in building small hydroelectric stations, all places must strictly implement the policy on running electricity stations. "Those who build them own them, control them and benefit from them." The ownership of the small hydroelectric stations which are amalgamated in the big and small electricity network remains unchanged and their electricity charges must be raised in a proper way. The profit derived from these small hydroelectric stations will be distributed among the communes and brigades according to the number of workers each commune or brigade has sent, the materials it has used and the amount of money it has invested. This policy on running electricity stations has been warmly welcomed by the masses and will further promote the construction of small hydroelectric stations.

Regarding the problem of whether or not small hydroelectric stations should be developed in the course of readjusting the national economy, the recent enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee further clearly pointed out that it is necessary to continuously build small hydroelectric stations. At present, the whole province is building 1,233 small hydroelectric stations with an installed capacity of 428,210 kilowatts. One thousand one hundred and eighty-three stations with an installed capacity of 262,370 kilowatts are included in the province's plans for construction this year. The hydroelectric stations with an installed capacity of 130,000 kilowatts should go into operation this year. This year the construction of small hydroelectric stations will vigorously develop in Guangdong.

To fulfill the quota for construction this year, the province is relying on its own efforts to solve the problems of capital, equipment and materials.

NPC DEPUTIES TELL OF OVERSEAS CHINESE RESETTLEMENT IN HAINAN

OW031042 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 1 Jul 79 OW

[Report on activities by Guangdong deputies who represented returned Overseas Chinese at the second session of the Fifth NPC]

[Excerpts] The deputies to the second session of the Fifth NPC held their first-day panel discussions on 19 June. At the group discussion held by the Guangdong deputies, a white-haired old deputy rushed forward to deliver a speech. He said emotionally with a Chaozhou dialect accent: "I was deeply moved by Premier Hua's report on the current excellent situation. Premier Hua clearly explained how to fight well the first battle of realizing the four modernizations. The proposals are correct, policies definite and measures adequate. This report, when published, will certainly cheer all the people throughout the country, including returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents, Overseas Chinese living abroad and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao." The deputy who gave this speech was I Meihou, vice chairman of the All-China Overseas Chinese Federation, chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Overseas Chinese Federation and a returned Overseas Chinese from Thailand.

Handing out a stack of photographs from a big envelope to a reporter and cautioning him not to damage them, Xu Lihua, deputy secretary of the party committee of the (Xinglong) Overseas Chinese farm in Hainan Island and a returned Overseas Chinese from Indonesia, said with emotion: "Chairman Ye Jiangying inspected our farm on 18 January this year and visited local hospitals, schools and fields of tropical cash crops. He also talked to many returned overseas Chinese staffers and workers. He asked us to run the (Xinglong) Overseas Chinese farm well. We were greatly encouraged by Chairman Ye's kind concern.

The photographs he handed to the reporter were taken when Chairman Ye joined Xu Lihua and other farm personnel during his visit. The reporter wanted to reprint them.

Xu Lihua said: "Last year, the (Xinglong) Overseas Chinese farm accepted some 5,000 Overseas Chinese refugees who returned to the motherland as a result of persecution by the Vietnamese authorities. As time did not permit the building of living quarters for them, certain old staff members and workers at the farm vacated their quarters to accommodate the returned refugees and they themselves moved to straw huts. This year, over 20 units of living quarters have been built, thus solving certain living problems."

HENAN'S DUAN JUNYI DISCUSSES CRITERION FOR TRUTH

OWO31948 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0828 GMT 28 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Zhengzhou, 28 June--Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, recently called on the leading cadres at all levels in the province to vigorously grasp the discussion on the criterion for truth, take the lead in conducting the discussion well, fulfill all tasks well and conduct the discussion at the grassroots units and among the masses.

Comrade Duan Junyi said: Since the lid of the two-line struggle was thoroughly removed within the Henan Provincial CCP Committee in October 1978, the committee has accelerated such a discussion. However, it has not been carried out comprehensively, evenly and penetratingly. To eliminate chaos and restore order, it is essential for us to grasp the discussion vigorously, link it with practical work and conduct it at the grassroots units and among the masses. Only when the broad masses have mastered the basic principle of Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zedong Thought of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality and practice being the sole criterion in testing truth is it possible for them to break down fetishes and superstitions, emancipate their minds and distinguish between right and wrong, and will it be possible to prosper our undertaking to grow and flourish.

Comrade Duan Junyi said: It is essential for the leading cadres at all levels and the propaganda, ideological-theoretical and organizational workers of the province to pay close attention to their own responsibilities, take the lead in conducting the discussion well and conduct it at the grassroots units and among the masses. It is essential to adopt easily understandable ways to propagate that practice as the sole criterion for testing truth and, together with the basic-level cadres and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, link the discussion with reality, penetratingly expose and criticize the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and conduct the discussion well.

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT HUBEI'S LIGHT INDUSTRY

HKO30658 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 79 p 2 HK

[XINHUA 23 June report from Wuhan: "Hubei Provides Special Loans for Technical Development of Light and Textile Industries"]

[Text] Apart from increasing expenditures for investments in capital construction and technical developments of light and textile industries in this year's annual plans, Hubei has recently also appropriated 40 million yuan from the province's circulating capital as a special loan for the technical development of light and textile industries. It is a special measure adopted by Hubei for speeding up the development of the light and textile industries.

The Hubei Provincial CCP Committee has decided that the loans are mainly for existing light and textile industries to tap potentials, carry out technical innovation and reform, improve product quality, increase the varieties of products and develop products for foreign trade and exports. With regard to the principles of less expenses, quicker effectiveness and more capital accumulation, it was determined to emphatically support the development of various short-term products and products for foreign trade and exports including machine-made paper, liquid and concentrated drinks, and equipment for dyeing and processing knitwear and chemical fiber wear and also glass, light bulbs, shaving board and arts and crafts items which are urgently demanded in the markets. The provincial departments concerned have specially sent a number of cadres to go deep down to some prefectures and municipalities to assist in implementing the loans.

At the same time, the provincial departments concerned have specifically stipulated: With regard to practical needs, we must insure the supply of raw materials needed for light industrial and textile products and no gap should be left. We must attach the same importance to power supplies for light industrial and textile production as we do for agriculture. The departments concerned must do their best to insure the supply of fuel and other materials needed by light industrial and textile enterprises. Very good achievements have been scored with those measures. Because of the relatively large gap in electric power supply in the first quarter, the six major cotton mills subordinate to the Wuhan Municipal Textile Industry Bureau could only operate 3 to 4 days each week, with 9 to 12 teams working. At present, they can operate 6 days a week, with the full capacity of 18 teams or more working. The supply of raw materials, fuel and motive force to some key light industrial and textile enterprises has been greatly improved, and the supply of rolled steel, pig iron, coke caustic soda and sodium carbonate has also been basically insured.

This year, Hubei has also invited some 70 old workers, technicians and management cadres from Shanghai to go to Wuhan, Shashi and Xiangfan municipalities, where light and textile industries are relatively concentrated, to transmit their advanced experiences and to provide assistance in improving the management of enterprises and also product quality.

After adopting these efficient measures, Hubei's light and textile industries have recently shown very great improvements. According to statistics by the departments concerned, the value of output of Hubei's light industry in May increased by 8.9 percent as compared with April, and the value of output of textile industry increased by 11.92 percent. The quality of many products has also been improved to varying degrees. Moreover, the light industry system has also achieved success in trial producing some 600 new models and new products including vacuum flasks, multipurpose sewing-machines, light bicycles and calendar watches.

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HUBEI HERO REPORT GROUP--On 15 June, the Hubei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a report rally, inviting the visiting branch report group of models and heroes in the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam to make reports. Some 90,000 cadres and staff and workers listened to the reports at 120 branch rally sites. Also present at the rally were Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizhen and Wang Qun, leading comrades of Hubei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Wang Qun presided over the rally. Huang Zhizhen delivered the welcoming speech. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jun 79 HK]

HEILONGJIANG CCP HOLDS MEETING ON PRODUCTION, ECONOMIZING

OW032032 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 79 OW

[Excerpts] On 29 June the Heilongjiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a province-wide telephone conference calling on the working class on the industrial and communications, machine-building and forestry fronts to take immediate actions to bring about a new high tide in the campaign to increase production and practice economy.

Comrade (Zhao Dezun), secretary and vice chairman of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, presided over the conference and Comrade Li Jianbai, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, addressed it.

After reviewing the progress made by workers on the industrial and communications, machine-building and forestry fronts in increasing production and practicing economy during the first half of this year, Comrade Li Jianbai praised achievements in this field and commended some advanced enterprises, various prefectures, municipalities and counties, professions and trades for effectively and successfully promoting this campaign.

After analyzing the problems that emerged in the campaign to increase production and practice economy, Comrade Li Jianbai stressed the importance of this campaign by saying: Effective measures should be taken to speedily bring the campaign to a successful conclusion. To this end, Comrade Li Jianbai called on workers on the industrial and communications, machine-building and forestry fronts to grasp the following tasks well:

1. It is necessary to clearly understand the current situation and the tasks that lie ahead and to take further steps to bring the campaign to increase production and practice economy to a successful conclusion. It is necessary to use the guidelines of the second plenary session of the Fifth NPC as an educational measure to help the broad masses further and clearly understand the current excellent situation and the political and economic significance of the state production plans to be fulfilled or overfulfilled in 1979. Only thus can the masses consciously translate the campaign into action.
2. Resolute and effective measures should be taken to help light and textile industries increase production and to insure an uninterrupted supply of coal, electricity and fuel oil to them on a priority basis. All professions and trades must do everything possible to support light and textile industries.
3. It is necessary to increase fuel production and economize on fuel consumption. The principle of distributing fuel to the outstanding enterprises on a priority basis must be conscientiously implemented to increase production. Under this principle, supplies should first go to those most economically efficient enterprises which have been successful in improving quality and reducing waste.
4. Vigorous efforts must be made to put enterprises in order and to improve the efficiency of their economic management. During the movement to learn from Daqing in industry, we must regard preserving and improving the normal process of production in enterprises and eliminating the serious losses and waste of material supplies and funds as an important link in the effort to put enterprise in order and strengthen their management. Thus favorable conditions can certainly be created for increasing production and practicing economy.
5. Continuous efforts must be made to raise the technical level of production through a large-scale campaign to renovate, transform and tap potentials of enterprises.

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6. Enterprises must make efforts to turn losses into profits and to quickly change the situation in which they have been operating at a financial loss.

7. Enterprises must strengthen their leadership in enhancing the campaign to increase production and practice economy.

Comrade Li Jianbao concluded his speech: Communist Party members, cadres and workers on the industrial and communications, machine-building and forestry fronts are required by the provincial CCP committee to act quickly to unite as one and to broaden the campaign to increase production and practice economy in response to the militant calls contained in Comrade Hua Guofeng's report on the work of the government to the second plenary session of the Fifth NPC. They are also required to fulfill or overfulfill the 1979 state plans and make new contributions to the program for readjusting the national economy. Only thus can socialist modernization be successfully concluded.

JILIN PROVIDES WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

SK041156 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a source of this station, party organizations at all levels throughout the province have been mobilizing the masses to open up roads for arranging proper work for young people awaiting jobs in cities. More than 320,000 educated youth were assigned jobs during the first 6 months, of this year. Of them, some 220,000 were employed by collectively-owned enterprises, enterprises owned by all the people and newly established small collective enterprises. The others were settled in various labor service companies.

The arrangements for the unemployed youth have promoted the development of production and livelihood service undertakings, stabilized the political situation of stability and unity and been welcomed by the masses. Paying great attention to the issue of the placement of young people in cities and towns, the Jilin provincial party committee has held many meetings to discuss and arrange for this work and urged party committees at all levels to try in all possible ways to make proper arrangements for the young people awaiting jobs in the course of readjusting the national economy well.

Only a few unemployed youth can be provided work in the enterprises and establishments owned by all the people. Great efforts must be made to establish production and livelihood service undertakings owned by the collectives. This is one of the important ways to help the unemployed youth settle down in cities and towns.

At present, though great achievements have been scored in the work of assigning jobs to unemployed youth, the development of the work is uneven in the province. It has been particularly slow in some cities. Such places are now adopting measures to try to catch up with the others.

LIAONING RADIO NOTES REN ZHONGYI'S REMARKS AT NPC SESSION

SK040708 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 79 SK

[Text] According to a source of this station, Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, at a group discussion of the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, stressed the need to draw lessons from history and further improve and strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, dwelling on the reasons for the unjust case in which Comrade Zhang Zhixin was persecuted and on other related problems.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out: Over the past decade and more, Lin Biao and the gang of four trampled socialist democracy, disrupted the socialist legal system and thus brought great disaster to our country. This was an extremely [words indistinct] lesson.

Many outstanding Communist Party members and revolutionary fighters [words indistinct]. The party's good daughter, Comrade Zhang Zhixin, was a prominent example among them. From the case in which comrade Zhang Zhixin was persecuted, the people have come to understand more deeply that without perfect socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, the dictatorship of the proletariat will become a dictatorship of the fascist.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi continued: The deeds of Comrade Zhang Zhixin were very extraordinary. She was only 38 years old when she openly expressed her views. For this she was ferreted out and struggled against. Amid the intricate and complicated struggle of that time, it was indeed great for such a young comrade to have such a profound understanding of cardinal questions of right and wrong, such a high standard in understanding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and such a heroic and indomitable fighting spirit.

Our party has always [words indistinct] spirit with which Comrade Zhang Zhixin was really imbued. For upholding truth, she was expelled from the party, imprisoned, forced to discard her family and finally executed. But nothing could make her take even one step backward from her stand of truth, nor make her yield. Her brilliant image pales not at all alongside any other hero in history.

Though the unjust case of Zhang Zhixin has been reversed, how to basically prevent tragedies like this remains a problem to be deeply studied and solved. Generally speaking, we must further improve and strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system.

After dwelling on what important lessons we should draw from the [words indistinct] unjust case of Zhang Zhixin, Comrade Ren Zhongyi emphatically talked about the following four points:

1. Our system of dictatorship should clearly distinguish, in the form of law, between guilt and innocence and between being reactionary in political thinking and being guilty of criminal acts.

It is a fundamental fight provided by the party constitution and the constitution of the state that the people think things out and express or hold back their opinions. This is not a matter of guilt. Comrade Zhang Zhixin treated this matter exactly in strict accordance with the party's principles and viewpoints on the legal system. She was always convinced that she was not guilty when she was in the court or in jail. Our law should embody this idea of martyr Zhang Zhixin's, that is, one is not to be considered guilty merely because of one's thinking and viewpoints. And even if a person is indeed reactionary politically, he should be distinguished from criminals as long as he commits no sabotage, and should not be executed.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: In history, those who arrested or killed ideological criminals arbitrarily could not [words indistinct] arbitrarily arresting ideological criminals and [words indistinct] killing good people and good elements of society. Particularly in the past decade following the beginning of the great Cultural Revolution, many political and ideological "crimes" which were [words indistinct] for a time have been regarded as not guilty--and even correct--when tested by time. Many of those who were convicted because of their opposition to Lin Biao and the gang of four were outstanding communists and revolutionaries who dared to uphold truth.

Comrade Zhang Zhixin was a [word indistinct] representative. From the fickle history of this period, we should draw two lessons: 1) not arresting ideological criminals and 2) adhering to the policy set forth by Chairman Mao of killing no one when eliminating counterrevolutionaries from the party and government organs.

2. When exercising dictatorship over enemies, it is also necessary to act in strict accordance with legal, procedures and adopt lawful means.

It was by violating the basic provisions of the law that the gang of four and their sworn followers convicted Comrade Zhang Zhixin and sentenced her to death. Influenced by the ultraleft ideology of Lin Biao and the gang of four, some persons still think that in dealing with "enemies" one can never go too far, that when dealing with them "the stricter the better" and that one can adopt any means.

Comrade Zhang Zhixin's trachea was inhumanly cut before she was executed. In the past, some comrades disliked cutting bad person's tracheas. Some thought that it was not a corporal punishment for the Communist Party, and was too inhumane. However, some leading cadres criticized such views, saying that giving a cut to a person to be executed is nothing to be fussy about. At that time, once a person was believed to be class enemy, he lost any protection of the law and no acts against him could be regarded as going too far. As a result, the people had no choice but to draw a clear demarcation line between themselves and such persons. They could not defend such persons according to facts.

Historical experiences have proved that magnifying struggles against enemies, extorting confessions in examination, believing such confessions and even adopting extremely inhumane fascist means will certainly create tension and terror inside the revolutionary contingents. Every member will feel unsafe and great numbers of unjust, framed-up and wrong cases will be created.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, the people were vigorously engaged in sweeping away all monsters and ghosts, creating the so-called "red terror" and the "force 12 wind." What was the result? Facts prove that many of those who were attacked or killed were innocent party members, cadres and people.

Comrade Hua Guofeng correctly summed up this historical experience in his government work report, pointing out that in the handling of either contradictions between the enemy and the people or contradictions among the people, we must rely fully on the masses and abide strictly by the socialist legal system. This is to say that even in handling contradiction between the enemy and the people and in dealing with true enemies, we must abide strictly by the socialist legal system, strictly forbid extorting confession by torture and resolutely abolish fascist ways of examining people. This is by no means right deviationist. On the contrary, this is a manifestation of the mighty forces of the proletariat, and conforms with the fundamental interests of the proletariat.

3. It is necessary to normalize party life if we are to strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. The party serves as a model for the whole society to follow. A democratic atmosphere inside the party has a bearing on the democratic atmosphere of the whole society. Whether party rules and regulations are strictly observed has a bearing on whether the legal system of the whole society can be improved.

Lin Biao and the gang of four's sabotage of democracy and the legal system began with their activities to sabotage inner party democracy and trample on the party constitution. The reason for the unjust case of Comrade Zhang Zhixin was, first of all, that there was no normal inner party democratic life at all at that time.

Instead, there was a terrible practice of forbidding people to speak the truth or discuss questions and of beating people to the ground for the slightest reason and giving them a few more kicks. Modern superstitions and ignorant and blind obscurantism went wild for a time.

In such conditions, it was particularly commendable that Comrade Zhang Zhixin persisted in thinking things out for herself, dared to speak the truth, did not use doubledealing tricks and heroically died in defense of truth. We should note that at that time, many party members did not possess the same standard and the same courage and went so far as to readily approve the decision giving Comrade Zhang Zhixin the death penalty. We should particularly deliberate this bitter lesson earnestly and sum it up.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: Historical lessons tell us that to improve the socialist legal system and prevent sad happenings such as no one opposed giving the death sentence to such an outstanding party member as Comrade Zhang Zhixin, there must be normal democratic life and healthy practices of seeking truth from facts and not blaming people who speak inside the party.

Every Communist Party member should learn from Comrade Zhang Zhixin's revolutionary spirit of emancipating minds, thinking things out for herself, upholding truth and defying death in defense of truth. If the vast number of party members possess the indomitable party spirit and selfless and fearless style as she did, there will be normal democratic life inside the party and such a tragedy will never happen again.

4. The most fundamental task is to prevent conspirators like Lin Biao and the gang of four from usurping party and state leadership.

Should such persons climb to power, the party constitution and the constitution of the state, whatever they are, would become nothing but waste paper. Therefore, it is not enough to have good, strict laws. Of course, having scientific and strict laws is very important. But more importantly, effective measures should be adopted to insure that party and state leadership is held by true Marxists and by leaders who are loyal to the people.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out: Improvement of the political system and the democratic system is inseparable from improvement of the scientific and cultural level and the level of political awareness of the people. Likewise, the people's scientific and cultural level is related to the level of the development of social (?production).

Comrade Hua Guofeng said in his government work report: "The more the cause of modernization advances and the higher the economic and cultural standards of society and the level of the people's political consciousness become, the healthier socialist democracy will be."

From this remark we should reach the conclusion that to prevent conspirators like Lin Biao and the gang of four from climbing to power and to improve and consolidate socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, we must accelerate the realization of the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

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LI DESHENG, LIAONING LEADERS ATTEND CONGRESS ON INNOVATIONS

SK041150 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to this station's correspondents and reporters, a provincial congress of activists in technical innovations and renovations on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts was ceremoniously convened on the afternoon of 3 July in Shenyang. The tasks of this congress are to sum up and exchange advanced experience in carrying out technical innovations and renovations on the provincial industrial, communications and capital construction fronts, commend advanced units, collectives and individuals who have made remarkable achievements and great contributions to technical innovations and renovations and to further mobilize the vast numbers of workers, cadres, engineers and technicians to tap potential, carry out innovations and renovations and deeply carry out a campaign to increase production and practice economy, so as to insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans.

Present at this congress were Comrade Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, and leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial CCP and revolutionary committees including Huang Oudong, Chen Puru, Hu Yimin, Zhang Xincun, Wang Guangzhong, (Zhu Chuan), Xie Huangtian, Zhang Zhiyuan, (Zhou Zhiheng) and Tan Liren. Also present at the congress was Comrade Li Dongye, vice minister of the Metallurgical Industry Ministry and concurrently secretary of the party committee of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. The congress was presided over by Comrade Chen Puru. Comrade Huang Oudong gave an opening address.

LIAONING REAPS WHEAT HARVEST WITH HIGHER PER-MOU YIELD

SK021036 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to this station's sources, our province has reaped a bumper harvest from its 1.72 million mou of wheatfields with a per-mou yield about 20 percent higher than last year. There are 17 counties which have harvested more than 300 catties per mou, compared with only 2 counties scoring such an output last year. The rich wheat harvest in our province this year has two characteristics: 1) In most places, more seedlings sprouted and more ears were formed in a unit area than previous years. 2) Production is taking place in an even manner. Not only have the high yield communes and production brigades which used to have relatively low records of per-mou yields have increased their output this year by a large margin. Differences in per-mou yield have thus diminished greatly between production brigades and between communes.

This year has seen frequent natural adversities, which were very unfavorable to the wheat crop. However, all localities have earnestly implemented the two documents of the party Central Committee on agricultural development, thus inspiring the cadres and commune members to make a firm determination to combat the natural adversities and win a bumper wheat harvest.

Haicheng County took the development of wheat production and the expansion of the acreage of double cropping fields as important measures to increase the output of grain and oil seeds. It used some 63,000 mou of good land for growing wheat. The crop was given sufficient manure fertilizer and field management was strengthened. A bumper harvest was finally achieved with an average output close to 400 catties per mou.

CORRECTION TO LI DESHENG ADDRESS TO ENDEMIC DISEASE MEETING

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Li Desheng Addresses Endemic Disease Meeting in Shenyang," published in the 28 June People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, S 3:

Page S 4, second paragraph, line three should read: ...of endemic diseases. A total of 75.7 percent of the people who should take iodized salt have been given it. Over 3 million...

BRIEFS

LIAONING FOREIGN TRADE--Liaoning Province set alltime records in procurement of products for export and in exporting in the first five months of this year. By the end of May, it carried out 41.53 percent of its annual plan for procurement--an increase of more than 30 percent over the same period last year--and carried out 48 percent of its annual plan for export of commodities. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 79 SK]

SHENYANG UNEMPLOYED YOUTH--The party committee of the Shenyang Municipal First Industry Bureau has appropriately arranged work for young people awaiting jobs. Since January, the party committee has arranged jobs for more than 2,400 youths. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 79 SK]

SHENYANG CYL ECONOMIZING--The CYL organizations on the Shenyang Municipal Industrial and Communication Front led CYL members and young people in carrying out the movement to promote production and practice economy and educating them to raise product quality. Many exemplary deeds have been done by them. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jun 79 SK]

LIAONING DEEP PLOWING--In order to solve the problems caused by the delaying of seedling emergence, many communes and brigades in Liaoning Province have vigorously engaged in mechanized cultivation and deep plowing of crop fields. According to statistics of 6 municipalities and prefectures, including Tieling, Shenyang and Luda, more than 645,900 mou of crop fields were cultivated or deep plowed with machines by the end of May. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jun 79 SK]

LIAONING COAL PRODUCTION--On 7 June, the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee sent a message of greetings to the provincial coal industry bureau and related units in the province, congratulating them on the success they achieved in May in developing coal production. According to the message, Liaoning overfulfilled the monthly state plans for coal mine stripping and excavation and for coal production. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jun 79 SK]

SHENYANG REPORT-MODEL SYMPOSIUM--A symposium was held on 12 June in Shenyang which was attended by comrades of the report group of heroes and models of self-defensive border counterattack, combat heroes (Leng Pengfei), (Yang Yucai) and (Zhu Xianyu), representative of the first flight division (Shang Zhicheng) and militia representative of the Zhen-bao Island area (Chen Wengong). At this symposium, new and old heroes gathered together to declare that they would make new contributions in safeguarding the motherland and realizing the four modernizations. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 79 SK]

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QINGHAI NPC DEPUTIES, CPPCC MEMBERS RETURN 4 JULY

OW042114 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW

[Excerpts] Having successfully fulfilled the glorious task entrusted to them by the people of Qinghai Province, the Qinghai people's deputies to the second session of the Fifth NPC and members of the provincial CPPCC committee to the second session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee returned to Qinghai by special plane on 4 July.

They were warmly welcomed at the airport by the leading party, government and army comrades of Qinghai Province and Xining Municipality and responsible members of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Zhang Quosheng, Zhao Hai Feng, Ga Bulong, (Fe Wenli), Shen Ling, (Xia Zhenlien), (Wang Weiying), (Hu Chanshan), (Yu Qiuyen), (Kang Yinzong), Zhang Baian, Guo Ruozhen, Liu Chengyun, Ma Letian, (Qiang Guanhua) and (An Guimin). Also present at the airport were the responsible comrades from the related provincial-level departments.

When Tan Qilong and other people's deputies and CPPCC members from Qinghai Province stepped down from the ramp, the responsible comrades of provincial and municipal party, government and army organizations and leading members of the provincial CPPCC committee walked up and warmly shook hands with them, extending sincere greetings on their triumphant return.

Filled with pride in victory, the returning people's deputies and CPPCC members pledged with confidence to thoroughly convey to the people of all nationalities in Qinghai the guidelines of the two sessions, work together with the people of Qinghai to do a good job in readjusting Qinghai's national economy and to contribute more to the socialist modernization.

QINGHAI TACKLES YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN URBAN AREAS

OW021219 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 28 Jun 79 OW

[Excerpts] A Qinghai provincial youth work conference recently held in Xining positively and carefully tackled the youth problem in our province in a comprehensive way, taking into consideration actual conditions.

Participants held that as the focus of the work of the whole party was being shifted and the national economy being readjusted, the past simplistic method of settling youth in the countryside no longer suits the requirement of the developing situation. Change and improvement should be made so as to advance youth work to a new stage. Concrete measures for solving the youth problem in a comprehensive way were, therefore, proposed at the meeting.

Considering practical conditions in our province, the policy on educated young people should be to create more job opportunities for them in cities. If all prefectures, cities, counties and larger units directly under the provincial authorities are capable of employing educated young people, it will no longer be necessary to settle young people in the countryside. They can be settled in urban areas in various ways. Regarding those educated youths authorized to remain in urban areas to await employment, the state has a plan to employ some of them. All cities and towns and larger units under the province should energetically create job opportunities for them in collective enterprises according to needs or capabilities.

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When employing workers, units under the ownership of all the people should first of all employ educated youths now in the countryside and give priority to those having good work records and ideological awareness and who have been in the countryside longest.

The meeting decided that for quite a few years to come a portion of educated youths must still be settled in the countryside. Localities and units unable to employ all the young people in urban areas should mobilize youths to go to the countryside.

In accordance with party Central Committee regulations, the "three-no" policy will remain in effect until 1985 for all farms, production brigades and teams composed of educated young people--no tax, no profit to be turned in to the state and no mandatory purchase of their farm produce under the state purchase system. All educated young people in the countryside will be scheduled for urban employment.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI CPPCC LEADERS--Xining, 22 June--The Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee's four vice chairmen and four Standing Committee members, average age over 68, have completed their investigation and study in Datong County and Huzhu Tu Autonomous County in an effort to help the government do rural work well. Water conservancy specialist Li Tiaryou and forestry specialist Li Hanying, both Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee, have each written an investigation report. Leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees have attached great importance to their reports and adopted some of their suggestions. In all, two comprehensive investigation reports and four special topic reports have been submitted by these CPPCC leaders to the provincial party and revolutionary committees. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0228 GMT 22 Jun 79 OW]

QINGHAI FARMLAND RECLAMATION--After this year's spring farming, communes and brigades along the Huang He (Huangshui) irrigation canal continued their efforts to harness the river, build more farmland, expand the acreage of irrigated farmland and build more high-and-stable-yield fields. They have so far reclaimed over 50,000 mou of farmland. This reclaimed land has yielded an average of 400-600 catties of grain per mou. Departments concerned of Qinghai Province estimate that some 200,000 mou more of farmland can be reclaimed from the canal basin. The Qinghai provincial party and revolutionary committees have regarded Huang He harnessing and farmland reclamation as major tasks in the province's current farmland capital construction project. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Jun 79 OW]

XINJIANG YOUTH FEDERATION--From 12 to 14 June, the recently reactivated Xinjiang Youth Federations' Standing Committee held its second enlarged plenary session to study the guidelines of the first plenary session of the Fifth Central Committee of the All-China Youth Federation and to discuss the plan for holding its third plenary session in the near future. The second plenary session was attended by representatives of youth on the industrial, communications, finance and trade, scientific and technological, cultural and educational fronts in Urumqi and other parts of Xinjiang and responsible comrades of the Xinjiang Regional CYL Committee, Zhang Zhigong, secretary of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee, and A-mu-dong Ni-ya-zi, Standing Committee member of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, attended and addressed the session. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Jun 79 OW]

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